Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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After we have been sure to adopt these excellencies, we added gracefulness of design and all those little touches of latest style that give modern furniture a modern tone.

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RUSSIA'S REPLY.

First and Second Points Favorably Received.

Right to Modify Her Attitude on the Third Reserved.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The text of the Russian reply to the Anglo-German American note is published. The first point, providing for open ports on the rivers of the Chinese Litteral, is favorably received, as it does not alter existing treaties. The second point is all the more in harmony with Russia's intentions, as the integrity of the celestial empire is the fundamental principle of Russian policy. As regards the possibility of a violation of this principle, in the third article, Russia refers to her note of May 28 and repeats her declaration that such violation would compel Russia to modify, as circumstances might require, the attitude she has taken up.

ELEVEN GUNBOATS THERE.

Presence of Warships at Canton Causes Continued Speculation.

HONG KONG, Nov. 6.—The presence of 11 gunboats at Canton causes continued speculation. The action of a German vessel reported to be making soundings in the vicinity of Honan and Fati has caused a rumor that the Germans intend to obtain a concession, owing to the increasing trade and crowded conditions of Shamen.

FEVERS ABATING IN MANCHURIA

Typhus and Other Diseases Decreasing in the Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—According to private despatches received here, typhus and other fevers are beginning to abate in the Russian army in Manchuria.

A student at the university at Dorpat has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of two years for having killed a fellow student in a duel a year ago. The government has virtually broken up the German duelling association at this university.

The construction of a direct telegraph line from Livadia to St. Petersburg is taken here as an indication that the former has a firm hold upon the affections of the czar.

Window Sash Fell Across His Neck.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 6.—Frank T. Wall, 18 years of age, was strangled to death early this morning in a peculiar manner. He came home late and could not obtain entrance to his home. He pried open a window and started to enter that way, but the heavy sash fell across his neck and he was unable to move, and slowly strangled to death.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

(Special Despatch to the News.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

The order of Captain P. Courtis to the Mare Island navy yard, revoked.

Ensign T. M. Dick, detached from the Vermont and ordered to examination for retirement at Washington, November 13, and then home to await orders.

Ensign D. M. Garrison, attached to the Massachusetts, is commissioned lieutenant (junior grade).

G. H. J. Butler, appointed assistant surgeon.

F. F. MacWilkie, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty at Honolulu.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Cruiser Albany, sailed from Colombo for Singapore.

Gunboat Yankton, arrived at Portsmouth, Va.

Torpedo boats Dupont, Ericsson, Cushing and McKee were commissioned at the Brooklyn navy yard Monday.

HASTINGS.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS WIFE.

Was Instructing Her How to Frighten Away Burglars.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—By the accidental discharge of a revolver last night, Clarence Burckly Beardsley, a man of wealth, shot and killed his wife, Madge Bowker Beardsley. The accident occurred in the family apartments.

Mr. Beardsley was endeavoring to instruct his wife how to frighten away any burglars who might come about the house during his absence. He had removed the cartridges from the revolver, but after having shown her how to hold the weapon had replaced the bullets, laying the weapon on a table. In some way it was pushed off, and a cartridge exploded. Mrs. Beardsley fell to the floor, with a cry, and within 10 minutes was dead. The bullet had lodged just above her heart.

Senator Davis's Illness.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 6.—United States Senator Davis's attendants said today that the Senator had passed a quiet night and seemed somewhat refreshed from his rest. The family and physicians continue hopeful of his speedy recovery.

Fair Weather Will Continue All Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A special weather forecast for today says the fair weather which prevails generally throughout the country will continue today.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Southampton, Nov. 5, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York.

Gibraltar, Nov. 5, Werra, from New York.

New York, Nov. 6, Georgia, from Liverpool.

New York, Nov. 6, Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

Boston, Nov. 6, Virginian, from London.

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Includes almost everything in Furniture. We are showing a good selection of

DINING TABLES, $4.50, $7.50, $16.50, $20, $30.
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CARPETS, FURNITURE, CHINA.

Second Edition.

ORDER AND QUIET.

No Trouble Anticipated in New York.

Several Arrests Made, But Most Due to Mistakes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Election day in Greater New York dawned into an ideal autumn morning, with the skies radiantly clear and the air invigorating. A phenomenally heavy vote is assured.

The election machinery of the municipality began moving in the five boroughs promptly at 6 o'clock. The election officials were no more prompt than the voters.

In the overpopulated districts in the upper west side the apprehension that there were more voters than there were minutes in the day to receive their votes caused an early crush about the voting booths. As many as 50 men were in line at many places when the election officers arrived.

The polls will remain open until 5 p. m. Within the limits of Greater New York there are 1,522 voting precincts, with 630,223 registered voters. Under normal conditions about 81 per cent of the vote is generally cast in a Presidential year.

The first returns from New York city may be expected about 6 o'clock tonight.

Despite the exciting events of the afternoon and evening previous to the election, the police officers and Republican and Democratic leaders appear to be a unit in asserting that the election in this city this year will be quiet and orderly.

Chief Devery arrived at police headquarters at 5:15 o'clock. He went at once to his office and had all the stations called up by telephone. Promptly at 6 o'clock the chief summoned the newspaper men to his office.

"The polls are open and the election is on," he said. "The opening of the polls has been effected without disorder. There will be no trouble during the day, if this department can help it. I will be here all day, with my carriage at hand. There will be inspectors and reserves in readiness to be dispatched to the scene of an outbreak.

"I have nothing to say about McCullagh and his indictment. Sheriff Grell was here early this morning because of a communication with some authority. Was it Governor Roosevelt? I don't care to say. Let the sheriff tell you what he likes about it. I will say that his visit has not interfered with the police plans already made; they stand as they were first formulated, nothing having transpired within 24 hours to cause their modification. Our business is to preserve order at the polls and afford the voters this protection in the discharge of their duties."

The vote was cast very rapidly in this city. In the Fifth assembly district one-third of the total vote had been polled at 8 o'clock. In Brooklyn, also, the early vote was very heavy. No disorder was reported in the morning hours, and in general the voting was carried on quietly. In the Eighth assembly district, which is on the east side, the vote was large, but nothing out of the way happened. "To read the papers," said one voter in this district, "a fellow would expect to see the men killing each other here, but there's nothing doing at all."

"I anticipate no trouble whatever," said State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh this morning. "I feel confident that it will be an orderly and quiet election. I have about 800 deputies stationed about the different polling places, and a number of emergency men in the office. I am certain that with these I shall be able to quell any possible disturbance that may arise, but I expect nothing of the kind. Neither will there be any trouble between my men and the members of the police department."

Richard Croker, leader of Tammany Hall, surprised the election inspectors in his district by walking into the polling place five minutes after it had opened. Mr. Croker's ballot was No. 8, and ballot No. 9 was handed to his son, Frank, who accompanied him.

Edward P. Jones, a retired merchant who has lived for seven years in a house of which he is the owner, at 333 West Eighty-seventh street, was challenged and arrested by A. McCullagh, deputy. It was charged that Mr. Jones had registered in Brooklyn, and he was taken before Magistrate Deuel, who said he was satisfied an error had been made and offered to discharge Mr. Jones. The latter refused to be discharged, and demanded that the case be continued so that he might have the court record in an action which he said he intended to bring against the deputy. The case was adjourned until tomorrow and Mr. Jones was paroled. "There must be some redress in case of such an outrage," he said. "I shall consult my lawyer at once. I am the only Democrat in my block, and that is the real reason for this most outrageous arrest."

There were a number of arrests during the morning, but many of them were due to mistakes, in names or in house numbers. One or two naturalized foreigners were arrested.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning National Committeeman Manley at Republican national headquarters said that he had received information from many election districts in New York, and that the vote before 9 o'clock was the heaviest ever polled to that hour. He had heard of no challenging or arrests.

Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri is the only Democrat of the national committee of the party left in town to give out information. "I hear," he said, "that the vote is unusually heavy, and that all is quiet, but I have no news upon which to make any estimate, and do not expect any before 2 o'clock this afternoon."

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Large Polling Assured by the Excellent Weather Conditions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Despatches from various points in New York state received by the Associated Press up to 11 o'clock show the prevalence of weather conditions most favorable to the polling of a large vote. A local storm in the southwestern part of the state last night made the country roads bad thereabouts, but in the general result this will be scarcely appreciable.

B. B. Odell, Jr., Republican candidate for governor, voted among the first in his home city, Newburgh. In some of the Albany election districts nearly half the registered voters had deposited their ballots before 10 o'clock. At Buffalo, also, the early voting was heavy, while at Schenectady two thirds of the registered voters had been cast. At Syracuse, in one district with a registration of 788 voters, 322 had been cast at 10 a. m. The students of Syracuse University were challenged as they appeared to vote but in every cause the voter was sworn in.

At Rochester, where ballot machines are being used, the vote promises to be the heaviest on record.

George Olney, aged 103 years, voted in the town of Wilna, Jefferson county.

At Oswego, the home of United Senator Platt, close to two thirds of those registered had voted by 11 o'clock. The Senator voted about 7 o'clock, and later started for New York city. Senator Depew voted at Peekskill.

Governor Roosevelt voted at his home in Oyster Bay about 10:30. He did not anticipate any serious trouble over the election in New York city. He was prepared, he said, to go to the city today if it were necessary, otherwise he will remain at his home on Sagamore hill, where he will receive the returns tonight.

BRYAN GAINS IN BOSTON.

Indications That McKinley's 1896 Margin May be Overcome.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Weather conditions on election day were never more perfect in this city than on this morning. The air is crisp and clear, the sky cloudless, and the temperature at 50 degrees above zero. Balloting throughout the 25 wards of the city was conducted quietly during the early hours, but the indications were that a heavy vote would be cast. The polls opened at 6 o'clock as usual, thus allowing the workingman obliged to leave home early an opportunity to express his choice, without losing part of his working day.

The Republican and Democratic leaders in the various wards were astir early. For President, it was generally admitted that Bryan would receive a much heavier vote than in 1896, many gold Democrats having returned to the fold and an unknown percentage of anti-imperialist Republicans having decided to vote for the Nebraskan. Four years ago McKinley carried Boston by about 18,000 plurality. This morning there were indications that this margin would be entirely wiped out.

There was much activity today in the Tenth Congressional district, where Congressman N. H. Naphen, Democrat, is having a stiff battle for reelection.

The Republican factional fight in the Fifth Suffolk Senatorial district was renewed again this year, and both sides were again active today. John H. Colby is the Republican candidate, and he is not only opposed by the Democrats but by Senator Charles H. Innes and his friends. Mr. Innes was defeated in the caucus. The district is Republican.

The ballot commissioners distributed 130,000 ballots for the voting in Boston.

The vote in several precincts in Boston was exceedingly heavy during the early hours. A few minutes before 9 o'clock word reached the election commissioners from the warden of precinct 6, ward 20, that the ballot box was full and that another was needed at once. A similar report came from ward 20, precinct 5, at 10 o'clock. In a number of precincts more than half of the registration had been polled at 10 o'clock. In ward 21, precinct 3, the inspectors called attention to several cases of suspected repeating and the police were called upon to trace up several men who were thought to be going from ward to ward to vote illegally.

Despatches from all parts of Massachusetts go to show indications that a record-breaking vote was being cast. The general report from the cities of the commonwealth was that from one third to one half of the full registered strength of both parties was cast by 10 o'clock. From this it is held by the leaders that the reserve Presidential vote of Massachusetts, which is estimated as high as 125,000, largely Republican, would be cast.

At Republican headquarters good feeling prevailed over the reports of heavy voting, but the estimate of McKinley's plurality stood at 105,000, as compared with 175,000 four years ago.

The Democratic leaders did not accept the belief that the increase would all be on the Republican side, stating that large numbers of Democrats who voted against Bryan in 1896, as well as those whose interest had been thoroughly aroused by the present campaign, had crowded to the polls today.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN ILLINOIS.

Not Probable That the Total Vote Will be Much Affected.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The polls opened at 6 o'clock this morning, and by 7 o'clock it was estimated that 20 per cent of the registered vote of 901,717 had been cast.

The day began with the sky dull, but with clear, crisp air. The vote did not come out so rapidly as it did four years ago, when it was estimated that fully 50 per cent of the registered vote was cast during the first hour. Despite the tardiness in depositing ballots early, party managers expressed the opinion that a full vote would be brought out before the closing of the polls at 5 o'clock.

Early advices from throughout the state today show that generally favorable weather prevailed, and that a heavy vote was being polled. At some points light showers were reported, but it is not thought that the vote will be affected, and at both Republican and Democratic state headquarters confidence was expressed that antecedent figures on the result will be realized.

A good deal of scratching was reported at several points, notably in the Cook county precincts outside of the city of Chicago, but in spite of this voting proceeded rapidly.

No disturbances were reported anywhere.

Quietness prevailed today at the national headquarters of both political parties. At Republican headquarters a despatch was received from Louisville, reporting the alleged theft of ballot boxes in Montgomery county and the changing of election officers in many counties by the state election commissioners.

Senator J. K. Jones of the Democratic committee said today: "I am just as confident as ever that Bryan will be elected, and that there is a landslide on today. I expect the report to be known definitely before 9 o'clock."

RHODE ISLAND'S VOTE.

Republicans Expect McKinley's Plurality to be Slightly Increased.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 6. Throughout Rhode Island the weather is clear, bright and sunny, an ideal day for a large Republican vote. In Providence, where the polls open at sunrise and close at 7 o'clock, a very large vote is expected. Because of the mayoralty election, which is expected by the Republicans to be close. This city, naturally Republican, has elected a Democratic mayor since 1895, and in 1896 gave McKinley 7,211 plurality over Bryan, while giving McGuinness, Democratic mayoralty nominee, 9,456 plurality over his Republican opponent.

The reelection of Congressmen Bull and Capron is certain by pluralities about the same as four years ago, when Bull received 8,836 plurality out of 27,208, and Capron 8,521 out of 26,101. The fate of the constitutional amendment is uncertain, the last two affairs having been repealed. The Republicans expect a slightly increased plurality for McKinley over the 22,040 of our years ago.

So far as reports of the vote throughout the state have come in, they show about the average vote except in this city, where a close mayoralty contest is on and the vote is expected to be materially large. The chairman of the Republican city committee says he expects between 500 and 800 plurality. This city went heavily for McKinley four years ago, while electing a Democrat mayor.

BIG POLL EVERYWHERE.

Voters Coming Out Well in All Rhode Island Towns.

(Special Despatch to the News.)

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 6.—Reports from all sections indicate that the total vote of Rhode Island will be exceedingly large. Here in Providence a tremendous ballot is being cast, the vote being large in each ward, and the total will be the largest ever cast at a municipal election.

Pawtucket reports the vote to be exceedingly heavy, the interest there being greatly increased by bitter ward fights over municipal offices.

In Woonsocket the vote is very heavy. Much interest is taken in the working of the voting machinery, which is satisfactory, there being but one slight delay with one machine.

In Warren there is a large vote, special interest being taken in the election of a senator to fill a vacancy.

In Bristol the election is quiet, and not so large a vote will be polled as last spring.

In Warwick the vote is good, but not so large as last June.

East Providence is quiet, but a large vote is being polled.

The vote in Cranston is also good.

Bourillette will also have a large vote and the Republicans claim a victory.

The vote of East Greenwich is steady. Here there is a feeling against the constitutional amendment.

North Providence is polling a good vote, largely Republican.

In Lonsdale the Republicans feel confident, as they do in Riverside, where a good vote is coming out.

Central Falls expects to give a big Republican plurality. The voting machines are giving satisfaction.

In the South County a big vote is coming out, due partly to the fine weather, which helps it in the country districts.

PAWTUCKET'S CITY ELECTION.

Supersedes the Presidential Contest—Republicans Likely to Win.

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 6. The interest in the Presidential election in this city is swamped in the municipal contest, in which both Republicans and Democrats claim victory. The indications point to Republican success, by a small plurality, however. The city will go heavily for McKinley, while it is expected that Capron for Congress will carry the day, though Garvin, Democrat, had 18 plurality in the city two years ago.

In Central Falls the Republicans will make almost a clean sweep on municipal, Congressional and national tickets.

In Blackstone valley towns McKinley will have pluralities of substantial size, though Garvin will no doubt carry Cumberland, his home.

VOTERS OUT EARLY.

Active Interest in the Election in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6. Election day in this city and state opened with ideal weather. In this state the polls opened at 7 a. m. and will close at 7 p. m. The most active interest is being taken in the election, and in many of the voting precincts in this city an unusually large number of votes were polled in the first hour.

In the Third Congressional district, where Representative McMorr, Democrat, is being opposed by Henry Burke, Republican, the most bitter feeling prevails. Within the first hour several clashes between the opposing forces took place, but there were no serious results.

Apart from the Third Congressional district interest centers in the various legislative contests, where the regular

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

Your Fall

And winter clothes—if you want the good qualities, correctly cut—anything and everything in overcoats, suitings, trouserings, fancy vestings, liveries or leathers, and you are willing to pay a reasonable price for the real things, go to

COMMERFORD'S,

Importing Tailor,

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Egyptian Deities

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Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

308 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

BLOODSHED IN DENVER.

One Man Dead and Five Seriously Wounded.

Clash Between Special Policemen and Special Deputies.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 6. Before a ballot was cast in Denver today trouble between the police department and the sheriff's office had begun, and one man dead and five seriously wounded was the result.

The dead man is John G. Bradford, colored, special deputy sheriff.

Wounded: Charles P. Carpenter, policeman, shot in the leg and arm, dangerously hurt; Thompson Jackson, colored, special deputy sheriff, shot through and arm broken, may die; Charles Green, special policeman, shot in the back, seriously hurt; Stewart Harvey, colored, deputy sheriff, shot in the shoulder; Richard Hardman, colored, deputy sheriff, shot in the left arm.

Fifteen hundred special policemen had been sworn in for the day and about 1,000 special deputies. At 7 o'clock Special Policemen Charles P. Carpenter and Green were sent to Twenty-second and Larimer streets to supervise the opening of the polls in district H, precinct 1. Several special deputies were present. Orders had been issued by the fire and police board to refuse to recognize the authority of the deputies and to arrest any who in any way interfered with the police. Under these instructions Officer Carpenter ordered deputies to come 100 feet from the polling place. Thompson Jackson, colored, resisted and drawing a revolver began shooting. One bullet struck Carpenter's gun and another his foot. Policeman Green came to the rescue of his companion, striking Jackson on the head and arm, fracturing this skull and breaking his arm.

Shooting by the deputies became general, while the special policemen, who were armed only with clubs, were at a disadvantage. At this moment City Detective Carberry ran up and opened fire with his revolver. Deputy Sheriff John G. Bradford, colored, fell dead at the first shot. A volley of shots was fired by the deputies and Detective Carberry and Deputies Stewart Harvey and Richard Hardman, both colored, were shot. It is not known whose bullets wounded these. Special Policeman Green was shot in the back. None of these wounds are fatal.

Bradford, who was killed, is stated to have been an excellent. The feeling created by the affair is intense.

The trouble was the outgrowth of the bitter campaign in Denver and the state, which involves not only the national and state tickets but the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Wolcott. Governor Thomas has ordered Company C, Colorado cavalry, to be in readiness to be called out, and they are now at the armory.

NO TROUBLE EXCEPT AT DENVER.

Republican State Ticket Running Ahead of the National.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 6. Despatches from Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Cripple Creek and other points in Colorado show that no trouble worth mentioning was polled before 11 o'clock. No disturbance has been reported anywhere outside of Denver. The Republican ticket is said to be running ahead of the national.

RIOT IN WILMINGTON.

Polling Booth Destroyed and the Registration Books Missing.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6. Perfect weather characterized election day in this city and state, and when the polls opened there was every indication that a heavy vote would be cast.

A riot occurred in the Third election district of Wilmington, which resulted in the destruction of the polling place. The district has a large negro vote, and as the officers were nearly half an hour late in opening the polls about 100 negroes assembled in line waiting to vote. As the doors opened they saw a white man, James McHugh, who had gotten ahead of them, attempting to vote. This infuriated them, and rushing in they

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

When You Bet

On the election be sure to **specify** a

DUNLAP HAT.

We have others at $2, $2.50, $3.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

LANDSLIDE FOR BRYAN.

Hearst's Despatches from All Over the Country Indicate It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6. W. R. Hearst, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, says the despatches he has already received from all over the country indicate a landslide for Bryan.

REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED.

President of the National League More Confident Than Ever.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6. Hogan Miller Hamilton, president of the National Republican League, said: "I am confident—more confident than ever before—that the Republican national ticket will be elected today. The strong vote that is being cast all over the country is indicative of our state."

ELECTION NIGHT.

Our office will be kept open on election night for the convenience of our friends. We shall receive the returns over our own private wire from New York.

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Storage.

This Morning's News.

BANISHED, NOT BEHEADED.

Prince Tuan's Punishment—Empress Dowager to Receive Protection.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Hay is hopeful the negotiations looking to permanent peace will be satisfactory concluded, and there is reason to believe that he has not abandoned his purpose to obtain from the powers a demonstration of their intention not to seize Chinese territory. The secretary's feeling is probably based upon the progress being made at Pekin.

Minister Conger has reported that the punishment question has practically been disposed of, and that Prince Tuan is to be banished, and not beheaded; this seems to be definitely determined. The disposition of the empress dowager has not entered into the discussion, and it is clear that she will receive personal protection, though she will be excluded from participation in the affairs of the imperial government.

The indemnity question is being discussed, but no propositions have yet been submitted by the negotiators to the several governments regarding the amount to be demanded or the method of collection.

Secretary Hay has not been asked to assent to the proposition reported to have been made to the powers by the ministers in Pekin that the Chinese government be asked to issue an edict forbidding membership in the Boxer society, under penalty of death, and that the Chinese government notify the viceroys and subordinate officials that in future they will be held personally responsible for the security of foreigners.

UNDER RUSSIAN PROTECTION.

China is Invited to Resume Charge of Manchuria.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A despatch from Dr. Morrison to the Times, dated at Pekin yesterday, says:

"Vice Admiral Alexieff has addressed a communication to Li Hung Chang asking China's intentions regarding Manchuria, and inviting her to resume the government of that territory under Russian protection, which, he says, will be of mutual advantage to China and Russia."

TROOPS ORDERED CONCENTRATED.

Special Instructions Sent to General MacArthur.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Root recently issued special instructions to Major General MacArthur, governor general of the Philippines, regarding the conduct of the campaign in Luzon. These instructions were due to dissatisfaction caused by the successful operations of the Filipinos against the American forces.

General MacArthur's policy was to scatter the troops over a wide range of territory, carrying out in this way the policy initiated by General Otis. Filipinos made vigorous assaults upon American garrisons, and for several weeks there were numerous engagements in which the Americans failed to gain any advantage, and in some instances were forced to retreat and suffered distinct reverses.

The War Department is understood to have directed General MacArthur to take measures to prevent further successful Filipino operations by collecting his troops in sufficient force to destroy any bands with which they might come in conflict. No important insurgent operations have occurred for a number of days, and it is believed the execution of the department's instructions is responsible for this satisfactory condition.

General MacArthur's friends say he is handicapped by the absence of troops in China, but information reached the War Department today that the Ninth regiment left Taku Saturday for Manila. Other regiments will follow, and General MacArthur will have about 70,000 men with whom to inaugurate a campaign against the insurgents.

Adjutant General Corbin received today from Judge Taft, president of the Philippine commission, a despatch telling of a message from Senor Buencamino, formerly secretary of foreign affairs in Aguinaldo's cabinet, declaring his loyalty to the United States. It is understood that Senor Buencamino unreservedly accepts American sovereignty, and submits a proposition to organize a force of Filipinos to make war upon the supporters of his former chief.

CHIEF DEVERY'S INDICTMENT.

Rescinds His Order at the Direction of Mayor Van Wyck.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—William S. Devery, chief of police in this city, was indicted by the November grand jury today on the charge of interfering with John McCullagh in the performance of his duties as state superintendent of elections. Chief Devery was immediately informed of his indictment, and with but little delay appeared before Recorder Goff, who ordered his release in bail of $1,000. Bail was furnished.

Governor Roosevelt tonight took cognizance of the order issued by Chief Devery in relation to Superintendent McCullagh's deputies. In a communication to Mayor Van Wyck, the governor declared that he would hold the mayor personally responsible for breaches of order, misconduct or crimes against the election laws, following upon the chief's orders. The governor also warned Sheriff Grell and District Attorney Gardiner not to fail in their duty in assisting in the enforcement of the election laws.

The indictment against Chief Devery was based upon the chief's order of yesterday directing the police to interfere with McCullagh's deputies on election day. Much surprise was created by the action of District Attorney Gardiner in issuing a formal statement denouncing the indictment, and asserting his belief that it is without value.

The order, after furnishing [illegible], said he resented the attempt of Superintendent McCullagh to intimidate [illegible], and is not an order to the police directing them to refrain from making arrests, even on warrants, of any person who has received a ballot until the act of voting has been completed. This order is in direct contradiction of the instructions issued to deputies of the superintendent of elections.

Mayor Van Wyck late tonight compelled Chief Devery to rescind the order, [illegible] order directing the police to interfere with Superintendent McCullagh's deputies at the polls tomorrow. Mayor Van Wyck received Governor Roosevelt's communication at 9:30 o'clock tonight. It was placed in his hands by J. A. Wardwell, a special messenger sent from Oyster Bay. After the governor's words had been read, Mayor Van Wyck went into conference with Richard Croker, Morris Untermeyer, John Carroll and Assistant District Attorney Unger and John F. McIntyre. They were together for a full hour. Then Chief Devery, Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Unger were closeted until after 10 o'clock, when Mayor Van Wyck sent for reporters, to whom he gave a copy of the following written order to the chief of police:

"Nov. 5, 1900. William S. Devery, Chief of Police: Sir: You will at once revoke the order published in the morning papers and issued from your office on the fourth inst., at 5:20 p.m., relative to the duties of the police force on election day, and you will issue immediately such further orders as will require your subordinates to cooperate and assist in the execution of the metropolitan election district law, chap. 676, of the laws of 1898, and the amendments thereto."

When asked whether he had anything to say concerning the instructions to Chief Devery, the mayor said: "I will only say this: No intimidation or violence at the election tomorrow will be permitted. The election will pass off as quietly as any in a country village. I will guarantee that it will be as orderly as any election ever held in this city. The chief of police will take care of that. He will preserve the peace. I have the utmost confidence in Chief Devery. He knows his business better than I do. He is an efficient chief, and understands how to maintain peace and order. He will give his enemies a surprise tomorrow."

Chief Devery then sent out the following order to replace the one upon which his indictment had been founded:

"To all Commanding Officers in all Boroughs: Pursuant to directions received by me from His Honor Robert A. Van Wyck, and because of the misconstruction placed upon the order which I issued at 20 minutes after 5 p.m., November 4, commencing with the words 'tactics and methods of intimidation,' etc., you are hereby informed that said order is revoked. You will instruct members of your command that it is their duty under section 7 of chapter 676 of the laws of 1898, as amended, to cooperate and assist in the execution and enforcement of the metropolitan election district law, to render aid and assistance to the state superintendent of elections and his deputies in the performance of their duties when called upon to do so. Read this at the midnight roll call and the roll call in the morning when the men are leaving their stations for duty at the polling places."

DAMAGE TO THE ST. PAUL.

Believed to Be Greater Than Officials Are Willing to Admit.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—No persons not connected with the steamship St. Paul of the American line, which arrived in port from Southampton on Sunday in a seriously damaged condition, were allowed on board the vessel today, and the great precautions taken to prevent the public from learning the nature and extent of the damage gave rise to the suspicion that the injuries were more serious than the company's officials are willing to admit.

One man who is employed on the ship said that the machinery was broken up to a much greater extent than the officers wished the public to know. The belief is gaining ground that the passengers on the trip just concluded had a much narrower escape from a midocean tragedy than any of them realized. Those of the officials who would consent to talk endeavored to minimize as much as possible the mechanical chaos in the St. Paul's hold. The damage, it was asserted, would be only about $50,000, while the steamship herself might be laid up for only one month, and at most three.

"It is expected that the St. Paul will leave for Philadelphia about the end of the week for the purpose of having permanent repairs made at Cramps' shipyard," said Samuel Bottle, acting manager of the company.

"Slight temporary repairs may be first made here. Just how long it will take to complete the repairs so that the ship may resume her place on the line it is impossible to say at present. As near as can be told at this time the damage, in addition to the loss of one propeller and the breaking of one shaft, consists of one cylinder head blown out, another cylinder head cracked, one piston rod broken, several steam and water pipes broken and bent, and [illegible] lesser damage by pieces of flying broken machinery.

"What damage there may be in addition to this cannot be told until a more complete examination has been made. We believe the ship stands a derelict. As to the amount of damage I am only venturing a guess when I say that it will be about $50,000. The ship will be laid up for repairs for at least one month, I should say, but no longer than three months. Her place on Monday will be taken by the Friesland, which will stop at Southampton. The Westerland will take the place of the St. Paul when the second sailing from New York is due, which will be in three weeks."

MAYOR STRONG'S FUNERAL.

Bishop Potter Officiates at the Simple Services.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The funeral of former Mayor William L. Strong was held this morning at 10 o'clock from St. Thomas Church, Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter officiating. There was no funeral sermon, the exercises consisting of the Episcopalian burial service. Besides members of the family Mayor Van Wyck, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor Charles H. Schieren of Brooklyn, and ex-Mayor William R. Grace, and delegations from a number of clubs and societies of which the deceased was a member were present. The pall bearers were Oscar S. Straus, former minister to Turkey; Secretary of War Elihu Root, Anson G. McCook, Seth Low, Charles S. Fairchild, John Claflin, A. D. Juilliard, W. A. Wheelock and O. B. Yardley, and the interment was at Woodlawn cemetery.

TALKED ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

Emperor William Entertains His Diplomats at Luncheon.

BERLIN, Nov. 5. Emperor William entertained at luncheon yesterday Dr. Von Holleben, German ambassador to the United States, Baron Von Richthofen, German secretary of foreign affairs, and Baron Speck von Sternberg, formerly German charge d'affaires at Washington and now consul general at Calcutta. The conversation was largely in regard to American politics and the relations between Germany and the United States.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

TRAINING NAVAL APPRENTICES.

System of Developing Sailors for Modern Warships.

[illegible]

The most difficult problem the United States has encountered in the creation of its new navy has been the securing of an adequate and constant supply of seamen. Formerly seamen for men-of-war were drawn from the ocean merchant marine, but this source, though not entirely dried up, is inadequate to the needs of our growing naval establishment. An attempt to solve the problem resulted in the establishment of the naval apprentice system, under which boys between the ages of 15 and 17 are enlisted to serve until they are 21. They must be of robust frame, intelligent, sound and healthy, free from physical defects or malformation, and not subject to fits. They must be able to read and write, but where a lad shows general intelligence, and is otherwise qualified, he may be enlisted, notwithstanding that his reading and writing may be imperfect. No boy who has ever been convicted of crime or has the reputation of being a bad character will be enlisted. No boy is enlisted without the consent of his father, mother or guardian.

Boys must have the following heights and measurements to be enlisted as apprentices: Fifteen years of age, height not less than 4 feet 11 inches; weight not less than 80 pounds; chest measurement, breathing naturally, 27 inches. 16 years, height not less than 5 feet 1 inch; weight, minimum, 90 pounds; chest measurement, natural, 28 inches.

The maximum number of naval apprentices allowed by law is 2,500, but at the present time there are only 991 boys being taught the intricacies of seamanship, owing to the lack of suitable quarters. There are two training stations—at Newport, R. I., and at San Francisco, Cal. New and improved barracks are being completed, as they will be this year, the number of embryo sailors will be increased as rapidly as enlistments can be made. Right here a weak point in the service may be pointed out. No traveling expenses are allowed, whether a would-be apprentice is accepted or rejected. Practically this bars from enlistment boys who live at any distance from the few points on the seaboard and fewer in the interior at which enlistments may be made. To remedy this fault places of enlistment should be greatly increased, including points in the interior, and reasonable traveling expenses should be allowed. There is no good reason why lads in the interior states should be barred from becoming seamen because their remoteness from the ocean prevents their enlisting as naval apprentices.

Naval apprentices are divided into three classes, at different rates of pay—third class, $9 per month; second class, $15; first class, $21. They can apply for a discharge at any time during the period of their enlistment, with, of course, the consent of their parents or guardians. Those who enlist in the East are sent to Newport, and those in the West to San Francisco. After graduation they can reenlist as first-class seamen at $21 per month, when they will be in line for promotion as warrant officers, or return to civil life, with all the advantages of their years of training.

Arrived at the training station, the newly fledged apprentice is given preliminary instructions, and kept for six weeks in the building provided for new recruits, which is provided with an ample playground. These juniors are under petty officers and are not allowed to mingle with the older apprentices. At the conclusion of the probationary period the boys are supposed to know how to keep their persons and clothes clean, to lash their hammocks, and to treat their superior officers with respect.

They are next sent on board a training ship, and after two weeks there they return to camp or barracks, thereafter alternating between the three. The training stations are situated on islands, the apprentices being thus more easily restrained and kept from the temptations of the mainland. The commandant of the station is a commander in the navy. He is assisted by a staff of six line officers, two surgeons, one paymaster, a chaplain, 12 warrant officers, and 21 petty officers as instructors. In addition to these officers there are 125 enlisted men in the various ratings employed to look after the ships and launches and buildings. The whole system is under the direction of the bureau of navigation of the Navy Department.

The old sloop-of-war Constellation at Newport is employed for the instruction of the boys in seamanship and drills with sails and spars five times a week. The Vicksburg, a composite gunboat of 1,010 tons, has been used for testing seamanship, handling sails underway and target practice; the vessel is armed with a battery of modern small guns. Besides these training ships one tugboat and a number of steam launches and pulling boats are used for instruction in rowing and sailing.

In addition to the Constellation there are employed as training schools afloat on the Atlantic coast ships Alliance, with 171 boys; Essex, with 171, and Monongahela, with 240. On the Pacific coast the old wooden man-of-war Adams carries a crew of 174 apprentices under instruction. As the navy grows it is expected that training stations will be established at some point on the South Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes and in Puget sound.

To arouse the ardor of the youngsters who may fancy "a life on the ocean wave, a home on the rolling deep," the Navy Department adorns billboards and other blank spaces with large colored posters, bearing a photographic reproduction of the latest addition to the American navy, the great battleship Kearsarge. This poster is headed in large letters: "Young Men Wanted for the United States Navy." It gives the rates of pay and other information, and then holds out as an inducement to enlist that the yearly addition to the navy will make a large increase in the number of warrant officers necessary, these being the positions to which naval apprentices can immediately aspire, and which pay $50 to $70 per month with rations.

As in the case with the military and naval cadets at West Point and Annapolis, the daily routine of naval apprentices is carefully arranged and divided between work, instruction and rest. The day begins at 5:30 every morning (except Sundays) with "reveille," and ends with "taps" at 9 at night. The apprentices are instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and drilled in gymnastics, seamanship, signalling, artillery and infantry tactics and land and spars, sail and gunnery at sea.

Besides these things every boy is taught cookery, being required to serve in the kitchen for certain periods during his enlistment. The menus prepared by the juvenile chefs show a selection of foods especially adapted to youths who are growing into manhood, and at the same time there is variety enough to suit almost any appetite. At the same time they are provided with a proper quantity of toothsome dainties, specially tempting to the youthful palate, cakes, ginger snaps, jelly or fruit being a part of the bill of fare at supper every day, while Sunday ice cream is served for dessert at dinner and cakes at supper. On holidays there are special dinners, which mean, of course, roast turkey and cranberry sauce at dinner, with plum pudding and mince pie for dessert.

Canned vegetables and canned meats are used only when, owing to the season or other causes, fresh vegetables and meats cannot be obtained. "The quantities of the above diet," says the regulations, "are unrestricted, each appetite to have all he wishes to eat." Tobacco, however, is forbidden.

The wardrobe furnished by Uncle Sam to each of his naval apprentices includes mattresses, blankets, mattress covers, four uniform suits, underwear, a jersey, two pairs of shoes, three caps and two white hats, overcoat, rubber boots, rubber blankets, knife and lanyard, neckerchiefs, leggins, soap and scrubbing brush, blacking brush and blacking, scissors, whisk broom, thimble, buttons, needles, black and white thread and sewing silk.

The apprentices are divided into sections of 18 lads each, which are in charge of two petty officers. The bugle squad consists of 10 apprentices chosen for their knowledge of music and probable aptitude for playing the bugle.

The punishment provided for disobedience, obstreperous conduct and other offences, varies in form and severity, but it is a very necessary adjunct to the code of the training establishments. A system of demerits is provided for tardiness, untidiness, whistling, inattention, talking or skylarking in ranks, mischievous conduct, neglect of duty, profanity, lying, petty theft, obscene or other disrespectful language, insubordination, assault, etc. The demerits run from two to ten and then merge into more severe forms of punishment. Six demerits impose upon the boy receiving them one hour of extra duty, which means hard work in the boatswain's gang, or sentry or police duty. Apprentices guilty of stealing, disobedience of orders, gross insubordination or obscenity, desertion or attempting to desert, drunkenness or other serious offenses, are confined with or without irons, single or double; solitary confinement on bread and water, solitary confinement or extra duties.

Particular attention is paid to the instruction of apprentices in gunnery and marksmanship, with large and small arms. The value of this instruction was illustrated during the famous battle of Manila Bay and at the destruction of Cervera's Spanish fleet off Santiago. Some of the best shots were made during those memorable encounters by gunners who served their apprenticeships at Uncle Sam's Naval Training School. The boys in the gunnery classes are instructed in the general description of ordnance, care in handling arms and ammunition, sighting, aiming and the care and cleaning of arms. Advantage is taken of every opportunity for target practice with big guns and breech-loading small arms, revolvers and rifles.

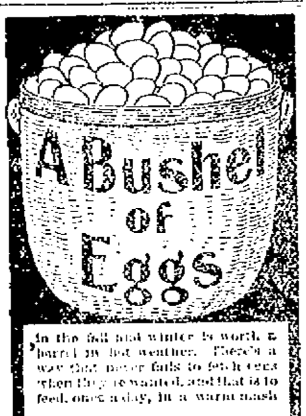
If a boy cannot swim when he enlists he is soon taught that athletic art preservative. During warm weather, when the temperature of the water is above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, there are swimming and swimming lessons every morning at 6 o'clock. The swimming school is in charge of the boatswain's mate, who has the lifeboat properly manned and provided with life preservers to prevent accident. All boys, except those excused by the surgeon, are required to swim daily at the above hour.

Every Friday the apprentices participate in the fire drill after the buglers have sounded the "fire alarm." The boys are provided with a post shoemaker, tailor and barber, and are required to pay them small prescribed sums for the work they do for them. They also have a library, and are required to attend Divine services, Catholic or Protestant, every Sunday.

One of the iron-clad regulations of the apprentice service is this: "Never question, but obey all orders immediately, whether coming from an officer, petty officer, a marine on duty or boy petty officer. After an order has been obeyed, if it is thought an injustice has been done report the fact to the executive officer."

When responding to an officer's command to perform some service boys are not permitted to reply: "All right, sir," or "Very well." They must reply in the prescribed sailor form, which is almost as old as the sea itself: "Aye, aye, sir." There are numerous incentives to proficiency, good morals and behavior, including the Bailey medal, instituted by the late Rear Admiral Bailey, for proficiency, which is awarded annually December 31.

The naval apprentice system of the United States is regarded by foreign officers, who have examined it, as the best in the world. The graduated apprentice can go aboard a war vessel capable of filling any position on shipboard, from ordinary seaman to warrant officer of the highest rank. They receive their instruction at the hands of competent and experienced officers, and in the years to come these boys will be manning the big guns and navigating the peerless battleships, monitors and cruisers of the American navy.



In the fall and winter is worth a barrel in hot weather. There's a way that never fails to fetch eggs when they're wanted, and that is to feed, once a day, in a warm mash

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It helps the older hens, makes pullets early layers, makes glossy plumage on prize winners. If you can't get it we send one package, 25 cts.; five, $1. 2-lb. can, $1.20; six for $5. Ex. paid. [illegible] I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CLOTHING.

Twelve Dollar TROUSERS —FOR— EIGHT FIFTY.

Only a Few Pairs. Only at this price while advertised.

W. C. LANGLEY & SON, 174 Thames St.

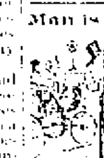
Homespun Overcoatings, for Raglans, Chesterfields and Topcoats.

All the stylish weaves in diamond checks, and herring-bones.

EDWARD OTTO, Custom Tailor, 244 Thames Street.

Livery Overcoats a Specialty.

Man is Fortunate



In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on

NEIL McLENNAN, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, 265 Thames Street, U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

Reduction in Price of 1900 Models.

Columbia Chainless, $60.
Columbia Chain, $40.
Hartford Chain, $30.

G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, BELLEVUE AVENUE.

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REDUCTION

In the Price of White Ash Coal This Day.

Buy Pittston White Ash Coal and you won't be sorry. Burns well, very little waste. It will give you satisfaction.

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Complete assortment of family

COAL

Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Old Co's Lehigh, etc. Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine **WOOD.**

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I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.

Knives and scissors sharpened.

Let me know your wants by telephone No. 155-5. I will call and give prompt attention.

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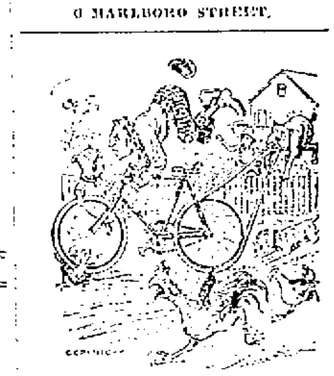

A Bicycle Display

That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orients, a high grade, durable wheel at $40 and $35. Call and see it.

We also store, repair, and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $1.00.

A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.

Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies, Typewriters, Sporting Goods, Automobiles.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

TOO BIG

OR TOO SMALL? A SHOE THAT DOESN'T FIT EXACTLY IS A SOURCE OF AGGRAVATION AND A PROVOCATIVE OF PROFANITY ON THE PART OF THE "STERNER SEX." WHY NOT GET JUST WHAT YOUR FEET CALL FOR—A GOOD, HONEST FIT? AT THE

ARMORY SHOE STORE, 277 Thames Street. Joseph Martin, Prop.

Men's Calf Button —AND— Patent Calf Button, $4 a pair.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co., 214 THAMES STREET.

The Old Reliable Shoe Store, 186 THAMES STREET

Is still here, doing business on the good old principle of give worth for a dollar in Medium [illegible] Shoes for Men, Women and Children, and doing the most complete Retailing and Repairing in the city. M. S. HOLM.

Agency for White Star, Anchor and Dominion Lines, Atlantic Steamship Co.'s Tickets and Drafts for sale.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.

No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.

No: We do not sell coon cats.

We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.

Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue.

Kid Gloves.

We have our fall line of kid gloves in stock and take pride in saying that they are equal to any in the market. Our line comprises mocha and pique gloves at

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A ticket in Silver Chest No. 3 with every 25c. worth of goods purchased.

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MICHAEL KIRBY, Contractor and Builder, Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.

ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS. GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

M. A. McCORMICK, Carpenter & Builder. ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Office and Residence, 209 Spring St. Telephone.

Stoddard & Gladding, COTTAGE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. Plans for interior and exterior alterations. Wood mantels of all descriptions. Hardwood floors laid and waxed. Sole agents for Berger's Classified Metal Ceilings. SHOP, REAR 14 POPLAR STREET.

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Wall Paper. If you need some call on me. New sample books just in, with latest styles. **Painting and Glazing.** Armsted Hurley, Bridge and Cross St.

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LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS KITCHEN, **Livery and Boarding Stable** 35 FRIENDSHIP STREET. Telephone 47.

Hayward's Stables Town Ct. Office Cor. Downing St. and Bellevue Ave. CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

A. H. WASHBURN'S **Private Boarding Stables** 13 & 14 DeBlois Street. Telephone 243 [illegible].

INTELLECTUALLY SPOILED.

Children Taught "Along the Lines of Least Resistance."

[B. R. Briggs, in Atlantic Monthly.]

We are told by enthusiastic advocates of new methods that the object of education is not knowledge so much as power; in Greek, for example, we no longer ask a boy to know three books of the Iliad, "omitting the catalog of the ships"—we ask him to translate Homer at sight; yet modern doctrine fails to see, except in glimpses, that no better way of gaining power has yet been discovered than the overcoming of difficulties. Take the old system in its most monstrous form—take learning Latin grammar by heart before translating any Latin author; nobody now defends a practice so stupid; yet that wonderful feat of memory strengthened many a memory for other wonderful feats. A boy who mastered Andrews and Stoddard knew the power of patient effort, the strength of drudgery well done. Through a natural reaction, memory is underrated now. Education at the time when memory is trained easiest and best must be saved from the barrenness of memory work, and must be "enriched." Even the multiplication table is threatened with banishment. We leave the straight and narrow way, and wobble all over the flowery meadows. We are held down to accuracy so little that it is next to impossible to find a youth who can copy a list of printed names without misspelling. We have boys who cannot spell, men who cannot spell, teachers who cannot spell, college professors who cannot spell, and who have a mean opinion of speling.

Is it logical to infer that children taught at school "along the lines of least resistance" are intellectually spoiled children, flabby of mind and will? For any responsible work we want men of character—not men who, from childhood up, have been personally conducted and have had their education warped to the indolence of their minds. In practical life everybody but the trained man, the man who has gained power through training, is going to have a hard time.

The new system holds that the study should follow the bent of the mind, rather than that the mind should bend itself to follow the study. As a result, prescribed work, so far as it exists under an elective system, is regarded by many students as folly, and, if difficult, a persecution. Brought up to feel that the teacher must interest them, they have become so reduced that they would like, as it were, to lie in bed and have their studies sent up to them. Unwittingly the new-fashioned education encourages their indolence. I remember talking some years ago with a student who was fond of chemistry, but whose habits of work, as I saw them in another subject, were shiftless and slack. I tried to show him the necessity, even for his chemistry, of habitual accuracy in thought and expression; and at last I told him that, though the position he took might do for a genius, it would not do for ordinary men like himself and me. He replied that he had rather be anything than an ordinary man. What he is now I do not know. Another student refused to take pains with his English because, as he said, he had been brought up among people who spoke English well "by intuition." This intuitive English is often picturesque and winning; but it is ion of spelling.

I know that often the idler bestirs himself, fired by enthusiasm in his chosen subject; and that then he sees the meaning, and even the beauty, of drudgery; but the drudgery is less easy because he has never before learned to drudge with enthusiasm, or even with the fidelity which may in time beget enthusiasm; because he never trained his memory in childhood, when memory is trained best; because he has always, from kindergarten to college, been treated deferentially; because he has transferred the elective system from studies to life.

NEVER TOUCHED HIM.

Mr. Hales, the well known correspondent in South Africa, tells the story of a smart, good-looking married woman of about 30 years of age who acted as a Boer spy. She was married to a Russian civil engineer resident at Johannesburg, and at the outbreak of war the "slim" Transvaalers sent her over the border labeled "dangerous." She established herself at Cape Town and soon managed to extract information from impressionable English officers. Says Mr. Hales: "When Lord Kitchener of Khartoum arrived in Africa she went to meet him, for she knew that if she could get inside his secrets she could learn all things. She made it her business to come casually in contact with the Egyptian Sphinx. She ran her eyes over the tall, gaunt figure, the rugged, ugly face. She looked into the prominent all-seeing eyes, and knew at a glance that she was face to face with a magnetism stronger than her own, and nothing would induce her to go near him again. 'That is the most dangerous man in Britain,' she said. 'I feel as if I were within the shadow of death when I am near him. He is a man for men to conquer. No woman can reach him to use him; he would read me like an open book in an hour, and I believe he would shoot me as he would shoot a Kaffir if he caught me red-handed. I will try all other men, but not that living death's head. No wonder he conquered in Egypt. I think he would conquer in Hades.'"

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN VENEZUELA.

[Venezuelan Herald.]

The perusal of the following lines will furnish information to those persons in Venezuela who smile when American capital and enterprises are spoken of. Let them then know that the Moniteur Officiel du Commerce Français says that of the 13,200 kilometres of railroad 11,400 are American; that of the 1,920 mines in exploitation 1,500 are worked with capital of the same nation; that of the 5,200 employes of the American railroads only 1,050 are the sons of Uncle Sam, and the others are natives of the country; that one bank in every three is American; that the commerce which used to be monopolized by the French, Spanish and Germans is now being fought for by the Americans. The following are the words of M. Sigaoret, councillor of the French board of foreign trade:

"French, English, Germans and Americans, we shall all find ourselves competing harder than ever. We have on one side past successes, acquired strength; the Germans, and especially the English, have at their disposal enormous capital and great ability. As to the Americans, in addition to these elements they have in their favor the proximity of their country—few days—the facilities offered by their low tariff, their enterprising spirit and the resources which the commercial and industrial American people shower on their pioneers abroad. They have also another enormous advantage, namely, that in the United States Mexican business is sought for; this they understand quickly, investigate and execute. In France months, and sometimes years, elapse before a hearing or investigation can be obtained for a Mexican affair.

"In a word, Mexico has been made known and developed by the Americans, who, thanks to their 11,400 kilometres of railroad, have enabled the wealth of the country to be exploited. The day General Porfirio Diaz and his minister, Pacheco, gave them 120 concessions, of which only 107 have seen the light, he served his country, for he encouraged a practical people who have sowed the land freely with gold. What Porfirio Diaz did for the Americans he has tried to do on many occasions for the French, but they have turned a deaf ear to him and have preferred the Transvaal, but they have time yet to show a little initiative."

Coming from a Frenchman, clothed with an official character, these words should cause reflection in certain government officers, who believe that up to the present time the United States have not gone out of themselves or invested their capital abroad. May these lines, reproduced in the interests of their country, not allow them to remain any longer in ignorance!

JELL-O, the New Dessert,
pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.

A VOILE AND SILK GOWN.

The accompanying illustration shows a gown of an old blue shade. The skirt of voile is gathered at the waist and embroidered around the feet with silk of a deeper blue, while the wrinkled bodice of blue silk has draperies of embroidered voile in front and at the back and a yoke of alternate bands of plaiting and embroidery. A scarf of black mousseline de soie is fastened at the shoulder and waist by black choux, the long, fringed

VOILE COSTUME.

ends hanging upon the skirt. The sleeves of voile are embroidered at the edge and terminate in a large puff of voile, which is gathered into a black band. Frills of lace fall over the hand. The collar is of black mousseline de soie, and the black velvet hat is trimmed with a black plume, blue velvet and a buckle.

Motifs cut from old lace and guipure are utilized by being applied on a ground of pale tinted taffeta and outlined by a tiny cord of galloon of the same tint. Taffeta thus treated is used for plastrons, yokes, revers and similar purposes.

A pretty idea is to pin a small cluster of velvet pansies or violets at the throat in place of a brooch.

Natural flowers worn upon the corsage soon wither, and various devices have been tried to lengthen the period of their beauty. One method is to allow the stems to stand in alcohol for 10 minutes, then to put them in gum water for one or two minutes. After that they are to be taken out and kept in the shade until the gum water dries.

Materials with perforated designs of lozenges, etc., are prepared for trimming winter costumes, and are to be used over very light or white garments of taffeta, satin or velvet.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Sensitiveness is closely allied to egotism, and excessive sensibility is only another name for morbid self-consciousness. The cure for sensibilities is to make more of our objects and less of ourselves.—[Stowe.

Luncheon.
Crisps. Broiled Chicken.
Baked Potatoes.
Lemon Jelly. Macaroons.
Oolong Tea.

Dinner.
Tomato Soup.
Oyster Pie.
Potato Pyramids. Corn Fritters.
Cabbage Salad. Pickled Plums.
Cheese Ramikins.
Pineapple Shortcake.
Cafe Noir.

Oyster Pie. Select large, plump oysters and wash and dry them carefully. Line a deep dish with a rich piecrust and fill with alternate layers of oysters and bread crumbs, adding sufficient pepper, salt and lumps of butter to season highly. Beat the yolks of three eggs, add half a pint of milk, and pour over the whole. Cover with an upper crust and bake.

HE FOUND IT.

A story is recalled about General Sherman when he visited West Point some years ago for the graduation exercises. He accompanied the commandant on his Sunday morning tour of inspection of barracks, and on entering a certain room he walked over to the mantelpiece. Stooping down he pried up a brick from the middle of the hearth with his sword scabbard, and revealed a hollow space about a foot square, in which was nicely packed a considerable quantity of tobacco and other contraband articles. Mean while the cadets occupying the room stood by mutely watching, and wondering what sort of a man the general was to have been able to discover the only "cellar" of its kind in barracks. Turning to the commandant the general remarked: "I have been wondering if that hole was still there. I made it when I was a cadet and lived in this room."

SAFE TO BET ON.

[Washington Star.]

I'll put away my pencil and I'll put away my pen,
And settle down to take a little doze:
I have figured long and truly, to instruct my fellow-men,
And now I am entitled to repose.
I have startled all the nation
By each devious computation;
But the only facts of which I feel secure,
Are that, barring chance erratic,
Georgia will go Democratic,
And Vermont will be Republican for sure.

I have studied all the maps in an attentive frame of mind;
I've scanned the records of elections past;
And I must confess that it is rather difficult to find
Conclusions that seem really sure and fast.
When you ask me for direction
In your bets on this election
I will venture this to say, and this is all:
(Since for truth I have a mania)
The great state of Pennsylvania
Is lost to Wharton Barker past recall.

FANCIES.

"Strictly speaking, are the Filipinos Easterners or Westerners?"

"Blessed if I know! Do they say depot or railway station?"—[Detroit Journal.

"Ef some folks devoted as much time to studyin' de principles of government," said Uncle Eben, "as dey does to figurin' on deir chance o' winnin' when dey makes a 'lection bet, dey'd be a heap better citizens."—[Washington Star.

Chimmie—Dat's McCorker, de heavyweight—me cousin used ter go ter school wid'im.

Billie—Dat ain't nuthin'—me brudder had t'ree front teet' knocked out by'im onct.—[Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Goodsoul—I think it's a perfect shame that the early settlers killed off the Indians the way they did.

Miss De Pretty—Indeed it is. Just think what lovely furs they used to sell for a few glass beads.—[New York Weekly.

The connoisseur—You don't mean to say that there was ever anything in nature like that landscape?

Artist—Well, I should say not. I claim to be original in my work. I'm not a copyist, I'd have you to know.—[Boston Transcript.

Count De Koronet (who is an ardent admirer of Willie's sister)—What are you after, my little fellow? Come round here where I can see you.

Willie (who is climbing on the back of the count's chair)—Tom said you had a skating rink on top of your head, and I want to see it!—[Brooklyn Life.

"I can't have lost all my good looks," said Miss Northside to her best friend, Miss Shadyside, "for I can still obtain a seat in a crowded street car."

"Oh, well," replied Miss Shadyside, "you know the men will give seats to old age as well as to youthful beauty."—[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Here's another man who got away with some money that didn't belong to him," said the young woman who was reading the paper.

"How much?" inquired Miss Cayenne.

"It doesn't state."

"That's too bad! I wanted to determine whether he is a plain thief, a misguided embezzler or a bold financier."—[Washington Star.

THE GREATEST NATION.

[New York Tribune.]

The United States, with something more than 76,000,000 people, is the greatest nation in the world. The direct reference is, of course, to numbers of civilized inhabitants. Only three others outnumber us, and in no one of them is the standard of civilization or of individual intelligence for a moment comparable with our own. Russia proper outnumbers us by less than 20 per cent; but a nation in which probably not 5 per cent of the people can read and write, and which has only 26,000 miles of railroads to our 190,000 or more, is scarcely to be compared with this. India is larger in numbers than Russia, if we regard it as a whole, and more highly civilized; yet its intellectual and industrial potentiality is far below that of the United States. China is probably the most populous of all, but intellectually is scarcely superior to Russia, and industrially is probably inferior; certainly its preponderance of population cannot avail to place it by the side of the United States.

The other great nations which are comparable with our own in civilization are now far outstripped by us in numbers. The United Kingdom has about 41,000,000 inhabitants, or less than 55 per cent of ours, and if we add thereto the millions of Britons and other civilized British subjects in Canada, Australasia and elsewhere throughout the empire the grand total will still fall far below our figures. Austria-Hungary, regarded as one nation, boasts only 45,000,000 people. France has only 39,000,000. The German Empire is growing more rapidly than any other Continental nation, yet it has today all told not more than 55,000,000 inhabitants, or 27 per cent less than the United States. Italy has about 32,000,000, Japan 45,000,000, and Spain 20,000,000. Among all these the United States with its 76,000,000 is a veritable giant. When we add that this country is increasing in population more rapidly than any of them, its primacy in that particular seems assured. Possibly one, certainly two or three more decennial censuses will show the United States to have surpassed European Russia itself in sheer numbers, and thus to be the most populous of all nations that even lay claim to Western civilization.

We shall find the showing of the census well sustained by other statistics. The rank of this nation in industry, in manufactures and in commerce is comparable with that in numbers. It is becoming, and in fact probably at this moment is, the greatest producing and consuming nation and the greatest manufacturing and trading nation in the world. In such estate it would be shame to it to let its citizenship and its manhood lag behind. Emerson's words were and are true, that the real test of a nation's greatness is not found in the census or in the crops, but in the kind of man it turns out.

CALLED TO A PROVIDENCE CHURCH.

Sunday evening by a unanimous vote of the members of the Cranston Street Baptist Church, Providence, Rev. Dr. L. L. Henson of Fort Wayne, Ind., was invited to the pastorate of that church, which was made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. M. H. Bixby recently. Rev. Mr. Henson is a native of Kentucky, where he received his early training and theological education. This latter instruction was under the personal supervision of the eminent Dr. Broadus and at the Kentucky Baptist Theological Seminary. For the last four years he has administered a pastorate of a Fort Wayne Baptist church with marked success, and is highly esteemed for his exceptional qualities as pastor and preacher. Prior to his incumbency at Fort Wayne he was ministering in a prominent church of Baltimore.

ORGANIZING A STRIKE.

Different Nationalities and Discordant Races Combining for a Single Purpose.

[E. W. Meyer, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.]

As may readily be imagined, it is no easy task to organize the discordant elements representing a dozen different nationalities into a labor union. In practice it has been found necessary to form the unions on the lines of language. Among the employes of a single company there will be found an English-speaking union, an Italian union, a Magyar union and perhaps half a dozen others. Their meetings are separate, unless the proposal for a strike calls for united action and obliges them to meet together.

It is difficult to imagine any scene more picturesque and dramatic than one of these union meetings, where different and ordinarily discordant races are gathered under a single roof and for a single purpose. The day before the big strike was ordered I attended such a meeting a few miles outside of Hazleton. Six different organizations were represented, and all the proceedings were carried on in six different tongues—English, Magyar, Bohemian, Polish, Lithuanian and Italian. The district president of the United Mine Workers—an Irishman, by the way—was present, and was the controlling spirit of the assembly. His active part in the proceedings, however, was confined to giving his instructions to the heads of the different unions, all of whom spoke English.

When the meeting had been called to order the proposal to join the strike came up for discussion. First of all a few of the English-speaking men gave their opinions pro and con in awkward and ungrammatical but terse and common-sense speeches. When they had finished, and before the question was put to vote, the Magyar and Bohemian leaders rose and explained, each in his own tongue, the object of the meeting. Workmen from the nationalities which they represented then addressed the meeting, some advocating and some opposing the strike. They were in strong contrast to the previous speakers. Heavily built and slow of utterance, they spoke deliberately, in the harsh, consonant accents of their native tongue, punctuating their remarks with heavy-handed gestures, while their compatriots leaned forward listening intently, but with unmoved expressions.

The same process was followed with the Poles and Lithuanians, stalwart, coarse-haired men, who spoke rapidly, with a jangle of accents that sounded unintelligible to the spectator, but which had the effect of causing an energetic though subdued, buzz of comment among their fellow-countrymen.

Then came the turn of the Italians, and before their chairman had finished his explanatory remarks a dozen ardent and gesticulating men were on their feet, all talking at once in the swift-flowing speech of the sunny fatherland, pouring out a torrent of words which the chairman was utterly unable to stem.

Into the circle of space left in the centre of the room suddenly bounded a man who quickly silenced the others and claimed the attention of the whole assemblage by his impassioned harangue. He was a man of 30, dressed in the rough jeans of the miner and wearing a pair of dark-colored glasses over his eyes, but with a face that showed intelligence and education. It was impossible even for those of us who could not understand his words not to feel the force of the fiery stream of invective and appeal which poured faster and faster from his lips. Whatever one might think of his sentiments, it could not be denied that he was an orator of no mean ability. I learned afterward that he was a man of university education, and that he was telling his fellows of the glorious days when their forefathers were the strongest nation in the world, urging them to be worthy of the grand traditions of their race. As he went on he threw his hat upon the floor and unconsciously reached toward his boot, where the Italian carries his ever-ready weapon. Not for an instant did he falter in his speech, which flowed like the rushing of a mountain torrent, and I have never seen a finer example of frenzied eloquence.

The effect of his oration was remarkable. Not only did it bring the audience to their feet with cries of approval and excited gestures, but it held every man in the room spellbound, so evident was the tenor, if not the exact wording of his speech.

ROBERTS AND DRUNKENNESS.

[New York Tribune.]

It is reported that Lord Roberts is much shocked and grieved at the excesses, and particularly at the drunkenness, that prevailed in London at the home coming of some of the troops that had been serving under him. There would probably have been little of that sort of thing, at least among the troops, if he had himself been there. The field marshal's reputation for being "down on drink" is well known. There is nothing more repulsive to him than drunkenness and brawling, and nothing that he would be more certain to repress and to punish with an inexorable hand.

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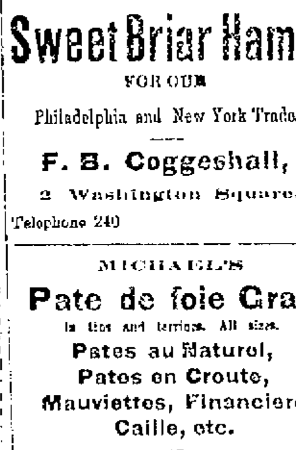

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Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

A PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

Before midnight we shall have an idea as to the value of certain campaign outlays. There is a strong feeling on both sides that Mr. Bryan has injured his party by every speech he has made in New York state. This may be proved to be quite the contrary, but we must consider the comparatively few of the ignorant and vicious in the interior, where Mr. Bryan has made his most impassioned appeals to this class. There is reason to think that not each one that may have been impressed by his Cooper Union speech over the wrongs and consequent poverty of the laboring classes are a degree good Democrats, thrifty and intelligent, who will not accept lemonade when they want to hear that the free coinage issue is dead, and that Bryan is no longer to be a worry to them, or to stand in the East for an attack on their savings bank deposits.

Mr. Bryan says that old pop men be true to his side, and this may be all good true at the moment, for by his procrastination and silence on the issues of importance to the business man he has alienated the best of his party. We shall soon know how many he has won over of the men who have nothing to risk but the bitter on their bread and the luxuries of the very poor. A prominent Democratic leader has expressed the opinion that one more trip of the candidate through New York would have made the state really continuous for President McKinley, and that the significance that his silence on silver has on the thinkers among the Democrats has told against him heavily. A few hours will tell whether appeals to the reasoning powers of men or appeals to the passions of the ignorant among the laboring classes are most moving to the masses.

WEST POINT ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The recommendation of the superintendent of the Military Academy that the standard for admission be raised is here to stay, and the reason why it has not been done and probably will not be done for a long time is not obscure. As Gen. Wade remarked, what is called a common school education. With the possession of military science and with the military use of nearly all other sciences the requirements of an officer have double by increased and repeated efforts have been made to require more of candidates for admission, so that the cadet corps of the Academy may be developed to higher standard. But it has not been accomplished, and to now the expansion of the age the corps than has been provided probably all it will bear, and it does some more than some young men can and do endure in order to supply vacancies in the most graduate courses at West Point, Fort Monroe and Fort Leavenworth.

A very part of the people of the United States know nothing of any schools except common schools, and their experience with them was not pleasant. In this respect our people are no worse off than other people, but in other countries the standard of people have little sympathy with the government, and here they have a great deal, especially with the gentlemen who may wish to Congress and who are anxious to tell at their constituents, but rather to gratify and flatter them. There are parts of our country, too, that are not well supplied with really good common schools, and children with high schools and academies. In Cuba and Porto Rico high schools are to come in order to enter the Military Academy. Here would be a discrimination against the poorer people of the island, boys coming to West Point from the schools of the mainland enjoyed the really good educational opportunities, and that of the Massachusetts and against Kansas, in favor of Rhode Island and against Nebraska. Congress can not constitutionally respect to this or any, if they did not originate. It would be a shame to the opportunities to have operation defending back training, or at some time designed to deny government evidence that education is more easy to an officer, and capitulating upon the wishes of the more leader of their constituents, who were overflowing with patriotism and possessed all the essential military qualifications, but could not educate their sons in Germany or provide them with private tutors.

It is elementary in its simplicity and is pleasing aspects that insists every effort to put the entrance examinations of the Military Academy on a level with the entrance examinations to our colleges, and the Academic board can do nothing except to cram the cadets all they can stand, or all that the best of them can stand, and that for which no place can be made in the curriculum is taught after graduation at the schools for engineers, artillery, infantry and cavalry. Some time, probably, there will be a change, and a good deal that is taught at the Academy will have to be learned before admission, but the attitude of a considerable fraction of Congress toward the regular army does not indicate that that time is at hand.

CHURCH HARMONY.

We are told that the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now in course of erection in New York, have been inspecting the ground about the cathedral site with an intention of having the structure stand eventually in an open park. This is a movement fraught with wisdom and with kindliness. It is almost a universal belief that the House of God should have a spire "to point the way to Heaven," but how much more effectual to this end is a spire in connection with a church! Grass and trees and clustering vines in such a place speak far more eloquently of a loving spirit than can any ordinary piling up of stones. We want the beautiful churches, and for their best effect we want them set in living verdure relieves to the eyes that rest on them and blessed remembrances of fitness and completeness when thought of.

Every church that is crowded in narrow quarters and left to bare walls and coldness of exterior, unrelieved even by climbing vines, is only half doing its work. For those who know the interior and love the comfort of the services held there it suffices; but there should be more than this, the church should stand as a living witness, outside as well as in, of God's glory and mercy, and of the love and reverence that it inspires. Coldness and evidence of a niggardly spirit should have no place about the outside. Churches set as are Old Trinity and St. Paul's in New York, and as is our old Trinity, command a respect in the minds of all who see them and dwell there pleasant and uplifting to the thought, in sharp contrast to the church or chapel on the street, with stone and brick walls bare of clustering vines, and utilized by the boys as places for the rebound of their balls. Any observer can see evidences of the different feeling inspired by the church walls that speak of their erection to the glory of God and for the joy of all who come to or near them, and those that are no more impressive of this than the walls of a factory building. The cross may be above, but plain utility comes all the way down to the sidewalks, and cries louder.

Wide the church door may be, but a church exterior that is gracious and lovely in aspect cannot fail to increase the width of the entrance into the building. The sceptic who claims that the spire "stirs its pile and lies" can have no sneer for the charity that spends itself so freely in making a bower of freshness and verdure for the common passer-by, who has no claim to consideration other than that of universal brotherhood. There are Houses of God that climb up from the city pavements magnificent evidences of what man's genius, inspired by the desire to honor his Master, can do. Gothic, Romanesque, Byzantine, with towers and flying buttresses and carved portals, and domes and pillars curiously mixed and combined, they pile up to vast height, and are themselves such things of splendor and beauty that the matter of environment seems small. But even the great cathedrals representing the finest in architecture that the world has known gain added grace and impressiveness when set in living verdure relieves to the eyes that rest on them and blessed remembrances of fitness and completeness when thought of.

It is well to know that what is to be the finest church building on our continent is to have the advantage of park surroundings, and is to stand as a suggestion to all of us of the importance of seeing to it that the exterior as well as the interior of our sanctuaries be in harmony with the purposes of their erection.

American manufacturing and farming interests seem to be about equally benefited by the increased export trade which has followed the Porto Rican tariff act. In the five months since the law went into effect American exports to the island amounted to $2,754,205, against $708,802 in the corresponding period of 1897, the last year in which Porto Rico was under the Spanish flag, an increase of 278 per cent. The imports from Porto Rico have increased 22 per cent. All classes of manufactures and agricultural products have shared in the gain, including agricultural implements, sewing machines, cars and carriages, builders' hardware, furniture, lumber, petroleum and cotton cloth in one class and corn, butter, cheese, bacon, pork, lard and flour in the other. The products of the mines also show a marked growth in the export trade. The chief items of the import trade are sugar, bark, coffee and tobacco.

There are indications even to the lovers of war when an honest man like Lord Roberts can say that the failures of his force that the conduct of the English army in Africa has been exemplary from end to end, and that nothing deserving the name of crime has been brought to his attention. The English soldiers, to quote their leader, have kept themselves like heroes on the battlefield and like gentlemen on all other occasions. Nothing more can be said. It is the belief or hope of the old knights that has been troubled by the men in khaki.

One of the Democratic papers is trying to get a little defense ammunition already by saying that the panic which it is acknowledged will probably follow the election of Mr. Bryan will be due to the widespread predictions of panic and depression in case of his election.

Florida is a growing state, its population having increased in ten years from 391,422 to 528,542, a gain of 35 per cent. In the decade between 1880 and 1890 the proportional increase was 43.2 per cent. Indiana shows a gain of 11.7 per cent, the population according to the recent census being 2,516,462 against 2,192,404 in 1890. The gain from 1880 to 1890 was 10.8 per cent, the increase in the last decade being greater both numerically and proportionately than in the previous decade.

Don Carlos is at his regular trick of disowning his supporters and locking his offers when there is a call for his gold to help get him into power. There is a strong suspicion that Don Carlos prefers to feast as a private citizen rather than to eat dry bread at the board of a defeated king, as he might have to if he beggared himself on the road to the throne of his fathers which he was not destined to reach.

The English are making supercilious remarks because we have had no sculptor, no architect and no musician, and only one painter, worthy to be remembered in the Hall of Fame. But a hundred years to come will right this matter of deficiency in geniuses, it is felt sure.

"Zenobia in Chains," as Harriet Hosmer represented her in marble, has been given by Mrs. Josephine M. Dodge of New York to the Atheneum in Hartford, and is a present worth having in any city.

Massachusetts has the proud distinction of having had 28 fewer persons divorced in the state this year than were recorded as severing there last year the bonds with which God had joined them together.

Cuba's constitutional convention held its first meeting yesterday. This is an important step towards the establishment of an independent government, and the others will not be far behind.

While the foreign ministers at Pekin are sure that China will agree to whatever demands they agree to make upon her, they themselves seem unable to agree as to these demands.

If you believe the final claims of the campaign managers, each party today will win by a wide margin. We shall see tomorrow.

The Garrettson rally last evening was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in a municipal campaign in this city, and the voters evidently meant business.

It is a great day. The representatives of seventy-six million people are expressing their preferences for their leaders and rulers.

There is no trouble about the weather today. No one need stay away from the polls on that account.

Whichever side wins, the country is safe. It is greater and stronger than any man or any party.

Vote—if you have not already voted.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING.

[New York Tribune.]

Full returns of foreign commerce for nine months give a satisfactory idea of the extent to which American commerce is expanding in the right direction. In the early days this country shipped large quantities of farm products, but outside of cotton, grain and live stock there was little occupation provided for the people beyond making goods for home consumption. Exports of manufactured goods were valued at $88,400,000 for the first nine months of 1897, and moderate growth during the next nine years brought an increase to $181,807,604 in 1896. Four years have made a much more creditable record, the manufactures sent abroad being valued at $328,678,213, an increase of $152,871,239 over 1896, when as the gain for the preceding nine years was only $86,705,101. These figures mean much to all classes of people, and it must be remembered that such a heavy gain in the value of products sent abroad does not interfere with the steady growth of manufactures for use at home. The unprecedented figures of the current year indicate that thousands more men have received steady employment at good wages, and this increased ability to purchase the necessaries of life means good business for storekeepers of all kinds and a better demand for the products of farms. The enormous expansion in manufacturing is largely responsible for the great increase in the number of men in business, which now aggregate 1,285,816, against 901,281 in 1887.

Exports of agricultural products this year were valued at $391,125,896, or slightly more than half the total, but much of this now properly comes under the head of manufactures also. Formerly this country sent abroad large quantities of wheat, but in recent years the profits of milling have been largely retained at home and the finished article sent abroad in the shape of flour. Exports of flour have averaged $51,000,000 in value for each of the last three years. Similarly under the heading of oils the shipments this year of refined petroleum, indicating oils and naphtha were worth $51,522,893, all the cost of manufacture being retained in this country, and only $5,616,601 worth of crude oil going abroad. In the same way exports of whole animals in the live stock class were valued at only $24,987,185, while prepared meats, including canned, salted, smoked, pickled, etc., were worth $127,116,611. Although this country continues to send out three-fourths of its raw cotton, even in that direction there are signs of progress, and each year the number of spindles in operation exceeds all previous years. The growth in most noticeable in the South, where the cotton is taken from the planter's door to the mill with least expense for transportation. Exports of cotton manufactures averaged $47,500,000 for each of the last two years, and when the Nicaragua canal opens quick transportation to the Far East is will be still easier to compete with European mills in some of their cheap lines.

Another pleasing feature is that, while the total value of imports is less than it was 10 or 12 years ago, the amount of raw materials has increased, providing work for American manufactories. The bulk of imports in crude condition, moreover, are free of duty. In this class may be mentioned for the first nine months of 1900, coffee, $111,550,198; tin, $5,087,998; goat-skins, $11,950,557; hides other than cattle, $10,768,569; India rubber, $21,551,801; silk, $26,681,397, and tin, $15,281,517.

PEANUTS AND THEIR CULTIVATION.

How the 400,000,000 Pounds Sent to Europe Every Year Are Used.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

This is peanut time in the South. Going through eastern Virginia and North Carolina the traveler can see through the car window row after row of what appear to be round bushes. They are the stacks or shocks of peanut vines hung around sticks waiting to be placed upon wagons and carried away for stripping. Some of the larger fields will contain 1,000 of these stacks, yielding from 50 to 75 bushels of nuts to the acre. Most of the nuts grown in Virginia and North Carolina are the goobers. The goober is to the actual peanut what the quahaug is to the genuine clam. The shell usually contains but two kernels. The real peanut, which answers to the Rhode Island clam, is smaller than the goober. The kernel is about the size of a large pea and its flavor is sweeter than the other variety. It is grown principally in North Carolina and Tennessee. Occasionally a few get into a bag of goobers, but very seldom, as they are shelled and sold from 10 cents to 15 cents a peck more than the others. They go into candy parts and to the oil factories of Europe.

The peanut farmer begins planting as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. The shelled nuts form the seed and about two bushels are required for an acre. In a few weeks the plant gets above the earth and begins to leaf out. A field of peanuts looks very much like a field of clover, and during the war many of the Northern soldiers mistook clover fields for peanut patches while hunting for something to vary their rations. The plants grow in rows, very much like potato vines, and are cultivated in the same way. Weeds will soon choke their growth, and the pickaninnies on the farm are kept busy during the summer weeding out the patches with their fingers. Nowadays the harvesting is done by what is called a plow, made especially for the purpose. It is drawn by one mule and cuts the plants off close to the roots. As soon as enough has accumulated on the plow to form a stack it is thrown off and massed around a short pole stuck in the ground. The stack is formed with the leaves outside, and the vines are wound around it as tightly as possible, to protect the nuts from the weather. The plan is somewhat similar to that of binding wheat. About three weeks' exposure "seasons" the nuts and dries the vine, so that the pods are ready to be picked.

The picking is the most extensive operation of all, and takes most time. Whether in the barn or on the field, all of the work has to be done by hand. The nuts are thrown into large baskets and the vines made into large stacks or stored away in the loft, for they make a hay which is really more nourishing for the average mule than timothy. The vine is a little to rough for a horses throat, but it is a luxury to the average Southern mule, who will grow fat on peanut hay, and nothing else. In all fields some of the vines will be blackened and the nuts be of a poor quality. These are left on the ground, and later the pigs are turned into the field. They eat everything that is left except the roots. The nuts are not very fattening, but they give the porker a very sweet flavor. The famous hams cured in some parts of Virginia owe most of their quality to the fact that the pigs have lived partly upon nuts before being turned into smoked meat and have not been fed the sour milk and garbage from the farmer's kitchen.

Of late years a quantity of the best peanuts have gone to manufacturers of cheap coffee, to be roasted and mixed in with the coffee berry and then ground, to be sold in packages as choice Mocha and Maracaibo.

While most of the American nuts are grown in eastern Virginia and North Carolina and Tennessee, the peanut fields are beginning to be cultivated in parts of Louisiana and Nebraska. After raising several crops the average peanut field needs to be heavily fertilized with lime or marl, as the plant exhausts the soil.

During a fair year the American peanut crop will average nearly 5,000,000 bushels, estimating 22 pounds to the bushel. This is but a small proportion of the world's crop, however, which aggregates fully 750,000,000 pounds. It is calculated that we eat about $10,000,000 worth of peanuts yearly, or 1,000,000 bushels of the nuts, either in candy or the original branch. The shucks or shells form, also, good food for pigs, while, as already stated, peanut vines are a first-class fodder for mules.

Very few peanuts are eaten out of the pod in Europe, although fully 100,000,000 pounds are sent to Great Britain and the Continent every year from Africa and Asia. They are converted into oil and a sort of flour at factories at Marseilles and several English cities. A bushel of the genuine peanuts shelled can be pressed into about a gallon of oil, which is substituted for olive and other table oils very frequently. It sells for from 80 cents to $1 a gallon, and the meal or flour left after pressure is used for feeding horses and baked into a kind of bread which has a large sale in Germany and France.

THE DUSTY OCEAN ROADS.

[Boston Sunday Herald.]

A "dusty" ocean highway sounds almost incredible, yet those who are familiar with sailing ships know that, no matter how carefully the decks may be washed down in the morning, and how little work of any kind may be done during the day, if the decks are not swept at night an enormous quantity of dust will collect. Of course, on the modern "liner" the burning of hundreds of tons of coal every 24 hours and the payrolls of football daily would account for a considerable accumulation of dust, but on a "wind-jammer," manned with a dozen hands or less, no such dust-producing agencies are at work. And yet the records of sailing ships show that they collect more sea dust than does a steamer, which is probably accounted for by the fact that, while the dust-laden smoke flows clear of the steamer, the large area of canvas spread by the sailor acts as a dust collector.

To quote an instance in support of this contention, it may be said that no less than 24½ barrels of fine dust were swept from the decks of an American sailing ship during a 97 days' voyage from New York to San Francisco. The captain of this vessel, a man of scientific tastes, made careful observations on the mystery of sea dust, but beyond the wear and tear of the sails and rigging, a quite negligible factor, he could assign absolutely no perceptible cause for the formation of dust on board his ship. It has been asserted that the dust which falls on the decks of vessels emanates from the interstellar spaces. This sounds both scientific and plausible, but it is at variance with certain known facts. Bits of leather, cork, wood and vegetable fibre are almost always present in sea dust, the presence of which would seem to indicate that at sea, as on land,

"The earth of a dusty today
Is the dust of an earthy tomorrow."

However this may be, of the fact of the steady and constant deposition of dust on the decks of vessels while at sea there is no possible room for doubt, but so far attempts to solve the mystery of its origin have failed.

STRONG AND WARING.

[New York Mail and Express.]

The two great figures of the reform administration of the city of New York which preceded the consolidation of the greater city have now passed away. The names of William L. Strong and George E. Waring will be inseparably associated with that unique period in the history of the American metropolis. They will stand as an example of unswerving devotion to a lofty sense of public duty and fidelity to the people's trust, and the honor in which they will be perpetually held will be an inspiration to others who may be called upon to perform like services in the future.

Colonel Waring was endowed with a tireless energy and an aggressive independence which peculiarly fitted him for the task for which Mayor Strong selected him. But his highest sense of duty and a courageous devotion to a lofty ideal in its performance, which no difficulty or opposition could daunt. Every device to baffle or obstruct his efforts, every assault upon his methods, every malignant criticism of his motives, only nerved him to a sterner determination to carry his herculean labor to completion, and he relied upon his faith in the intelligence of his fellow-citizens to vindicate his course. He triumphed over all obstacles and lived long enough to enjoy and to know that he had won a world-wide reputation by cleaning and keeping clean the streets of a great city, when it had come to be regarded as a hopeless task.

Mayor Strong's work was of a much more complex character, and demanded qualities of a different kind. He had to select men to head the different departments of the city government and accept responsibility for the consequences of his choice. He was compelled to deal with many insidious influences, to resist appeals and threats, to win support and to placate opposition, without diverging from the straight path of official fidelity to the people to which he had pledged himself. This, too, required resolute determination and unflinching courage, but it also required tact and patience and skill in managing men which might well tax the resources of the highest statesmanship. But he was likewise sustained by devotion to a high ideal and by trust in the capacity of the people whom he served to appreciate his fidelity to their interests in the end.

That appreciation was longer in coming than in the case of Waring, but fortunately Colonel Strong lived long enough to know that it had come, and that he was receiving at last ungrudging credit for the work he had done. He was recognized as the greatest and best of the long line of mayors of the city of New York. The people had been taught to realize this by the contrast in the condition of the municipal administration after it was deprived of his guidance. His death evokes the meed of praise which was but sparingly accorded when his labors were fresh in the public mind.

The value of these two examples of efficiency and integrity in the service of the city cannot be overestimated. They show that there is no reward of corruption or time-serving comparable even in one's lifetime to that which is to be won by courageous devotion to duty. It opens the way to a career of honor and the laurels of civic distinction scarcely less alluring to a noble ambition than that of the highest national statesmanship, and the lesson is not limited by the bounds of municipal service.

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Daniel C. Watson and George W. Gardner of Jamestown is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against said firm should present them at once to Benjamin F. Gardner, trustee, and all persons indebted to said firm must make payment to him without delay.

DANIEL C. WATSON,
GEORGE W. GARDNER.

Jamestown, R. I., Nov. 1, 1900.

FERNS AND PALMS.

I have just received a fresh supply of Boston Sword Ferns, large and small, Palms, all kinds, and Rubber Plants, "Judco Fibre" and Plantene to make them grow.
Large Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, from Scamp.
Pratt's and Sheridan's Poultry Food.
Ground Oyster Shells and Grit.
All kinds of Bulbs, consisting of Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Freesia, Crocus, Easter Lilies, Madonna Lilies and the Potting Soil to grow them in.
Flower Pots, all sizes, and Jardinieres.
Baskets, all kinds and sizes.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Harry L. DeBlois, 80 Broadway.

Watches!

Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain.

Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen.

—AT—

E. C. Blaine's, 246 Thames Street

Near Mill Street.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 31, 1900. There will be sold at Public Auction at Newport, R. I., the unexpended subsoils "Scorpion" and at Fort Adams, R. I., as soon as dock and Scrap Iron. Sale at 10 A. M., Nov. 8, 1900. Terms cash. Information furnished on application. GEO. W. GOETHALS, Maj. Engrs. 11-5-3t.

Mrs. M. F. Johnson,
of New Bedford,
CHIROPODIST,
Will be in Newport November 7 and 8.
Orders left at E. M. Seabury's will receive prompt attention.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. C. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.—For Rhode Island—Fair tonight and Wednesday; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight; westerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Excepting scattered local cloudiness at a few stations in the Gulf states, in the western lake region, in the northern parts of the northwestern states and on the Pacific coast clear weather prevails throughout the country today. The only rainfall during the past 24 hours has been light showers in the lower lake region and St. Lawrence valley. The barometers are slightly below normal in the Northwest but in all other sections the pressure is above normal. The temperature is pleasant and moderate in all sections. At 8 a. m. it was 44 at Boston, New York 44, Washington 42, Atlanta 48, New Orleans 62, St. Louis 46, Chicago 40, St. Paul 36, San Francisco 48.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	48	51	58
Barometer,	29.83	29.88	29.87
Wind,	W	W	W
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 25 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 32 m
Moon rises ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 10 h 07 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 05 m
High water ..... 6 h 25 m; 18 h 56 m

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 26 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 31 m
Moon rises ..... 17 h 08 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 05 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 11 m
High water ..... 7 h 14 m; 19 h 45 m

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 26 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 30 m
Moon rises ..... 17 h 59 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 04 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 13 m
High water ..... 8 h 03 m; 20 h 35 m

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 27 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 29 m
Moon rises ..... 18 h 51 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 02 m
Day's decrease ..... 5 h 15 m
High water ..... 8 h 52 m; 21 h 26 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, November 6, 18 h 00 m, E.
Last Quarter, November 14, 21 h 58 m, E.
New Moon, November 22, 2 h 17 m, E.
First Quarter, November 29, 12 h 55 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Scott Tablets; 7th page.
Wanted—Cashier; 7th page.
Lost—Elgin Watch; 7th page.
Chase's Dyspepsia Cure; 7th page.
Wanted—Colored Girl; 7th page.
To Let—Furnished Rooms; 7th page.
To Let—Furnished Rooms; 7th page.
Unity Club—Regular Meeting; 5th page.
The Geo. A. Weaver Co.—Ballot; 3d page.
Wanted—Butler and Housemaid; 7th page.
Wanted—Washing and Ironing; 7th page.
Washington Market—New Goods; 2d page.
Tucker, A. O'D.—Houses for Rent; 6th page.
J. A. & R. H. Parker—Baldwin Apples; 1st page.
Portsmouth—Furniture, etc., at Auction; 8th p.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,
Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR., Agent,
197 THAMES STREET.

Two-Tenement Property.

We offer for sale, in central location, near Cranston avenue, a two-tenement property, with stable, at $4,500. Rents for $489.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent.
197 THAMES STREET.

INSTRUCTION.

Evening Class in Business Writing

Begins Oct. 9. Called 7 P. M., out at 8. Term, (15 lessons) only $6. Both sexes.

Office now open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 to 8 P. M., and daily, 2 to 4.

A. M. STEED, M. Accts.,
1 Washington Square.
Residence, 14 Everett Street.

MISS OPITZ,

Of Dresden and New York,

Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

To Let, Two Superior Tenements, One on Pond avenue, Bay street end, at $240 a year; furnace heat, bathroom, etc.; some eight rooms—perfect for a family.

One on Central court, off Bull street, at $252 a year—also with all modern accommodations.

OFFICE, 121 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
Hours: 9 morning till 6 evening.
Telephone No. 320.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE WINTER.

Fifteen houses from 15 November, 1900, to 15 May, 1901, for $250 up to $900—in the "Hill" district, and other excellent localities.

(Apply at Mr. Taylor's office.)

BORN.

BOYD—In Portsmouth, 3d inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William K. Boyd.

DIED.

HUGHES—In South Portsmouth, 2d inst., at her home on Branch lane, Annie E., wife of William M. Hughes, in the 59th year of her age. Funeral services private. Providence, Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BACKLEY—In Fall River, 5th inst., Margaret S., daughter of the late William and Mary Backley, aged 50 years.

LEARY—In Fall River, 2d inst., James, son of Michael and Ellen Leary, aged 21 years.

LAVERY—In Fall River, 4th inst., Mary, wife of Andrew Lavery, aged 43 years.

SOUTHWORTH—In Fall River, 4th inst., John Southworth, aged 85 years.

WASHBURN—In Fall River, 2d inst., R. Augustine Washburn, aged 51 years.

WEAVER—In Kansas City, 4th inst., Henry Weaver, formerly of Fall River, aged about 60 years.

RYLANDS—In Providence, 5th inst., William Rylands, in his 62d year.

HAYWARD—In Providence, 5th inst., William S. Hayward, in his 64th year.

HAMMOND—In Lafayette, 2d inst., Mary E. Hammond, in her 74th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 6 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Perfectly healthy people have pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood and makes people healthy.

Small Farms for Sale.

One of 12 ACRES and good buildings, about 4 miles from Newport line, on the East Main road and known as Almy place.

One of 3 ACRES and good buildings, situate on Aquidneck avenue, about 2½ miles from Newport.

One of 6 ACRES and buildings, situate on Paradise avenue, about 3½ miles from Newport.

Mr. Hazard would be pleased to show either of the above to intending purchaser.

SIMEON HAZARD, 91 BROADWAY,
Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 352.

GRAIN,

HAY AND STRAW

Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.

(H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.)

TELEPHONE 269.

FOR SALE.

Firewood for Sale.

Firewood from building now being torn down will be sold cheap. T. Simmons, 118 Long wharf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

In excellent order. All improvements. 537 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

Two-masted Fishing Boat,

56-foot keel, 10-foot beam, 3 foot deep; rocker board. Apply to Mr. Oliver, Spring wharf.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL. JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. Galvanizing.

Non-Corrosive Nickel for Bicycles our Specialty.

Patent applied for.

CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, REAR 185 THAMES ST.

Telephone 2115. P. O. Box 121.

A HOUSE ON FIRE.

4

Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

For $1.

Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

EDWIN T. BANNING

Architect,

209 Thames Street

ROOM 26.

BREAKING ALL RECORDS.

Votes Coming in Faster Than Ever Before in a Newport Election.

Newport had excellent weather for the voting today. There was scarcely a cloud in the sky and the air had just a touch of winter cold, being brisk and inspiriting. Under such conditions a large vote was expected, and the voters came out early. The scenes about the several polling places were much the same as usual. Carriages were in waiting, some were coming and going with voters, and at each place a good-sized corps of workers for each side was on hand. There were no signs of disturbance and the scenes were as quiet and peaceful as though a church meeting and not a Presidential and city election were going on.

Everybody thought the biggest vote on record was being gotten out, and everybody was right, though the vote was not so much larger than the record as they thought. The only fair comparison is with the Presidential election of four years ago. Taking the whole city the vote today up to noon was not in proportion so heavy as then. A comparison of the votes of the two years will show this.

The greatest interest is shown in the Second and Third wards; there is also considerable interest in the Fifth, where the contest for first councilman is attracting attention. In the First and Fourth little activity was shown. In the Second ward the voters were ready to cast their ballots when the polls opened at 6:30 o'clock, a line being at the door when it was opened. In the first hour 131 voted. They came in thick and fast during the morning and at 12 o'clock practically 501 ballots were in. During the noon hour the number was increased to 588. In the Third ward there was a large influx of voters from the opening until noon, and the count at 1 o'clock was only 45 behind that of the Second ward. In both wards the count was the largest on record, the largest previously in the Second ward at 1 o'clock being 510, in the Presidential election of 1896, and in the Third 502, in the same contest.

The vote at different hours during the day in the several wards was as follows:

Hour	1	2	3	4	5	
7:30	70	151	86	60	51	418
12:00	297	197	455	209	200	1862
1:00	370	589	535	368	390	2252
2:00	427	672	616	520	428	2683

The total vote at 12 o'clock was 100 more than at the same time of the day in 1896, at 1 o'clock it was greater by 135 and at 2 o'clock it was 267 greater.

The big blanket ballots for the state and Presidential ticket promise to give the wardens and clerks some trouble. They are so thick that with the big vote that will undoubtedly come out it is a question if the ballot boxes will be big enough for them.

It is likely that the result of the city election will be known comparatively early. All the wards will count the city ticket first and the final result will probably be known by 10:30, or 11 at the latest, possibly by 10.

Returns will be received by the Western Union, Postal and Long Distance Telephone lines, and at the Opera House, Reading Room, Business Men's Association, County Club, Lawrence Club, Daily News office and by quite a number of business places and private houses.

The following figures may be of interest for comparison:

Number of names on the voting lists at recent November elections:

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1896,	921	1019	1062	893	892	4711
1898,	906	1065	916	904	821	4652
1900,	951	1135	1065	1059	956	5210

The number of votes cast in the several wards and the total vote cast were as follows:

PRESIDENT AND MAYOR, 1896.

7:30	65	125	92	80	70	440
12:00,	304	478	433	306	250	1762
1:00,	350	515	522	440	322	2117
2:00,	425	660	576	409	375	2446
Total,	757	948	843	794	712	4017

MAYOR, 1898.

7:30,	45	132	57	35	51	311
12:00,	179	412	325	230	250	1105
1:00,	250	478	450	245	290	1768
2:00,	300	540	480	250	275	[illegible]
Total,	711	956	616	673	715	3722

PROBATE COURT.

In the probate court yesterday the first and final account of the administrator de bonis non with the will annexed on the estate of Thomas Goddard was approved. Inventories on the estates of Susan E. Filts and Susan Vernon were allowed. Petitions for appraisal of the estates of George B. and Richard H. Holzinger were approved. The petition for leave to sell at private sale the estate of George Denniston was granted. Appraisers were appointed on the estate of Mary Ann Townsend.

The petition for administration de bonis non on the estate of Anna Brown was continued to November 12. Petitions for probate of the wills of Frances R. Dickey and Isorlyna Watson, and for administration on the estate of John J. Martin, were according to law continued to November 26.

The will of Mrs. Frances Russell Dickey, widow of Judge Hugh T. Dickey, who died suddenly at Tuxedo three weeks ago, bequeathes the bulk of the estate to her daughter, Mrs. Douglass, wife of Rev. George W. Douglass, and her grandchild, Frances De Koven Dickey, daughter of her deceased son, Hugh T. Dickey.

These bequests are made: $5,000 to Reginald De Koven, the well known composer, who is a nephew; $5,000 to Elijah Kent Hubbard of Middletown, Conn., a nephew; $15,000 in trust for the use of Charles B. S. De Koven, a nephew, which at his death goes to his children; $10,000 to Louis De Koven, a grand-nephew; $1,000 to Elijah Kent Hubbard, her god-son; $5,000 to Clarence S. Wadsworth, also a god-son; $5,000 in trust for the use of Helen Beach, a niece, which at her death goes to the four children of Lillie W. B. Alsop, a deceased niece.

The income of $5,000 is given to Mary Johnson, a niece; $5,000 to Anne D. Tiffany of Baltimore; $10,000 to Rev. George W. Douglass, son-in-law; $1,000 to Annie De Koven. $1,000 each to the wives of Reginald and Charles B. S. De Koven and Nathaniel Prentiss, $5,000 to Mary Ritchie, $10,000 to Thomas McEwan, her attorney, and $5,000 to Holy Trinity Church of Middletown, Conn., for the purchase of a set of chimes.

The testator had only a life interest in "Riveria," the Dickey summer residence in this city.

THE NEW CUP CHALLENGER AND THE NEW RACING COURSE.

[New York Herald.]

Sir Thomas Lipton agrees with the Herald that the next contest for the America's cup should be sailed off Block Island, and Mr. G. L. Watson, designer of the new challenger, most emphatically concurs. In an interesting interview given to the Herald by Mr. Watson at Dumbarton and received by special cable this morning he says: "Sir Thomas Lipton has expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the successful efforts to keep the course clear during the last races, but he would greatly prefer the entire freedom of a truly ocean course."

The designer of the Shamrock II fully appreciates the difficulty of his task. He believes that Herreshoff can create a boat 10 minutes faster than the Columbia. As the latter beat the old Shamrock by five to 10 minutes in every race, it is evident that in order to lift the cup Watson will have to build a boat at least 20 minutes faster than the last challenger. Asked whether he could do it, he replied: "God knows, I don't."

Sir Thomas, it appears, is to have not only another designer but another builder for the new boat; for although the Thorneycrofts, who constructed Shamrock I, are mentioned among the possible builders of the craft, it is evident from the remarks of the designer quoted in our special cable that he expects to see the keel of the new craft laid on the Clyde.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. C. E. Brice is on a visit to Boston.

—Mr. W. Watts Sherman is here to vote.

—Officer Tobin has returned from his vacation.

—Surgeon Ledletter has reported for duty at the Training Station.

—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chace will leave tonight for a trip to Washington, D. C.

—A large number of Newport voters came up from New York last night to cast their ballots.

Dr. P. F. Curley passed a restless night and his condition this afternoon was considered serious.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Theodore O. Carr of Newport and Jamestown the unfurnished house at 58 Poplar street to Mrs. Alice Allen.

—Word was received here today of the serious illness of Mrs. Samuel R. Honey, whose condition is such that it is thought she is dying. Mr. Honey left to visit her as soon as possible after hearing of her condition.

—Mr. Warren L. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mr. Julian Potter, ex-Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mr. R. L. Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. d'Hauteville went to New York this afternoon.

—The new hose wagon for company No. 3 has been received from the Gleason & Bailey Company at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and will be put into commission as soon as it is approved by the committee on fire department. If the committee can be assembled tonight and the wagon proves to be all right, it will go into commission tomorrow.

JAMESTOWN

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. A. W. Luther is in town.

Schooner Tom Beattie arrived today, with coal for the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company.

Captain William Champlin has begun work on a cottage on his lot on the Bay View plat.

The town meeting for the choice of electors for President and Vice President, Congressman, an amendment to the state constitution and a proposition to issue state house bonds was opened by Moderator J. J. Watson at 10 o'clock this morning. The warrant for the election was read by Town Clerk Caswell. There were 20 men present when the polls were opened, and they proceeded at once to try the voting machine, which is used today for the first time.

The machine worked smoothly, and the voters had but little difficulty in using it. Diagrams of the face of the machine are posted in the town hall, and the voters are shown by these how to work the machine. At 1 o'clock 65 votes had been cast. The total number of eligible names on the list is 167. The supervisors are: Republican, C. Grant Caswell and Benjamin E. Hull; Democrat, John Gill and William Gardner.

A few did not like the idea of machine voting, and refused to have anything to do with it. When told there was no other way of voting they departed without registering their opinion. The majority of the voters seemed pleased with the machine, which worked well.

Mr. Charles Fletcher of Providence was in town today to cast his first vote in this place.

Mr. John E Watson will receive election returns at his store this evening by telephone from the Daily News.

PORTSMOUTH'S VOTE.

The following is the result of the vote in Portsmouth:

For President—McKinley, 181; Bryan, 4; Malloney, 0; Wooley, 33.

For Congressman—Bull, 146; Gorman, 45; Brightman, 26; Reid, 0.

For Amendment to State Constitution—Approve, 23; Reject, 172.

State House Loan—Approve, 37; Reject, 168.

RHODE ISLAND GREENINGS

25c. per peck; $1.50 per barrel.

TURKEYS, 16c. per pound,

—AT—

Brown's Market,

271 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

ORDER AND QUIET.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Republicans are being opposed by fusion tickets supported by Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans.

Reports from various parts of the state indicate that there is more than usual interest in the election. The fusion between Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans in many of the legislative districts is responsible in a large measure for an extraordinarily heavy vote. The anti-Quay element in the state is making an unusual effort to elect enough senators to control and organize the senate along with the Democrats. The next senate will be very close as between Quay and anti-Quay.

Up to noon there had been 12 arrests by the police for illegal voting in the Third Congressional district. As the men arrested were bailed by Congressman McAleer's friends it is presumed they were working in his interest.

In a row early this morning William Martin, a McAleer man, was stabbed in the breast by one of a gang of men who took exceptions to Martin's activity for the Democratic nominee. His condition is serious.

M'KINLEY VOTED STRAIGHT.

Marks His Ballot for the Entire Republican Ticket.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 6.—President McKinley cast his ballot at 9:20 o'clock this morning, being accompanied to the polls by Judge Day, Dr. Rixey and several other gentlemen. The President greeted the knots of people gathered in front of the house, and with his hearty handshake gave a pleasant personal greeting. Down Market street he and Judge Day walked at the head of the party, and the President was kept busy raising his hat to the many greetings along the way. The windows of one of the factories were crowded with workmen, who gave him a cheer as he passed along to the polls.

At the voting place quite a crowd had collected. The President shook hands with some of the officials, and then stood while the questions required by law were asked. His registry number was 302, and his was the one hundred and ninety-seventh ballot cast in a total registration of 333. With the questions answered, the President stepped into the booth and remained fully a minute scanning the ticket. He marked it so as to vote the entire Republican column. Judge Day then voted, and the party started back to the house, receiving further friendly demonstrations along the way.

President McKinley has received despatches from New York leaders expressing strong confidence in the result.

BRYAN DOES LIKEWISE.

Votes the Democratic National, State and Congressional Tickets.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6.—William Jennings Bryan returned to Lincoln at 10:30 a. m. today, after spending the night in Omaha. His first act after arriving here was to swear in his vote and then cast it. He voted the straight Democratic ticket, national, state and Congressional. The trip from Omaha was without special incident.

Mr. Bryan appeared in excellent spirits, engaging freely in conversation with those about him. Much of the time of the two hours' journey was given up to a controversy with a Republican citizen of the state on the Philippine question.

In Nebraska the weather was ideal. As a consequence a large proportion of the population of Lincoln was in the streets when Mr. Bryan reached town. The best order prevailed, and a large vote is promised.

HANNA SURE OF SUCCESS.

Has Not a Shadow of Doubt of the Victory of His Party.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6. Senator Hanna arrived here this morning from Chicago over the Lake Shore road, and was driven directly to his home on Lake avenue. Subsequently he went to precinct C of the Forty-first ward, where he deposited his vote. Farther than to state that he did not have a shadow of doubt concerning the success of his party, the national chairman declined to discuss the probable result of today's election. At 11 o'clock he took a train for Canton, where he will be guest of the President until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when he will return to Cleveland.

WAITING FOR THE POLLS TO OPEN

Long Line of Voters Ready in Every Louisville Precinct.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—Finer weather for election day could not have been asked than that which prevailed in Louisville today. At 6 o'clock, when the polls opened, there was a long line of voters at every precinct. From the way voting began the indications were that a majority of the ballots will be cast before noon, and that the largest vote every known in Louisville will be polled.

BOTH SIDES SURE.

California Confidently Claimed by Each Party by Like Figures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6. Today was fair and the indications are that a heavy vote will be cast in this city and state. The campaign was conducted without bitterness. The state is confidentially claimed by both parties, each by a plurality of 12,000 to 15,000.

THREE VOTES PER PRECINCT.

Needed by Indiana Democrats to Offset Republican Plurality in 1896.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6. Early reports from the state showed perfect election weather. The early vote was uniformly heavy. There were 3,120 precincts in the state in 1896, and this year 3,302. The Republican plurality in 1896 was 18,181. To overcome this the Democrats must make a gain in round numbers of three votes per precinct.

CONNECTICUT FOR M'KINLEY.

Democrats Concede the State on the National Ticket.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Midday reports from the state indicated that one of the features of the election will be found in the tremendous vote that is cast. Everything points to a vote of mammoth proportions. The party leaders on both sides admit that there is much scratching being done.

At noon the Republicans claimed the state by 25,000. The Democrats concede a McKinley triumph in Connecticut and claim a Democratic state victory on other candidates.

VOTERS WAITING.

Present When the Polls Opened in Michigan Cities.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—Reports from the state say that the weather is ideal, and a very heavy vote is being polled. In many cities voters were lined up at the polls waiting, when the election officers appeared at 7 o'clock.

Grand Rapids reports that Mayor Maybury of Detroit, Democratic candidate for governor, is running far ahead of his ticket. Congressman William Alden Smith is being heavily cut by the Holland vote in Grand Rapids.

In some of the precincts of this city almost half the vote was cast before 9 o'clock. There are two ballots in Michigan; one for the Presidential electors, the state, county and legislative ticket, and the other for the constitutional amendment permitting the taxation of railroads on the cash value of their property.

NOT A CLOUD IN THE SKY.

New Hampshire Expects Her Largest Vote, and a Big Republican Plurality.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6.—Election day in New Hampshire opened with perfect weather and not a cloud in the sky. This means the largest vote cast in New Hampshire since 1892, if not in the history of the state. There will be very few absentees from the polls, and judging from past years this means a proportionately increased Republican plurality. Here in Concord the polls opened in all the wards at 9 o'clock this morning with a considerable number of early voters, but no disorder and little excitement. Concord's oldest voter will probably be ex-Mayor Humphrey, 93 years old.

SILENT VOTE WILL DECIDE.

Independents Hold the Balance of Power in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 6.—Election day opened with bright, clear skies, it being an ideal autumn day. All parties were astir early, and by 9 o'clock this morning a good-sized crowd had already voted. There is a total registration of 17,405 voters in this city, and an effort is being made to poll the entire vote. The leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties claim they will carry the city, but both depend on the independent voters to carry them through. The importance of the silent vote is appreciated.

FOR PRESIDENT ONLY.

Little Campaign Work in Vermont, But a Large Vote Expected.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Nov. 6.—Vermont freemen voted only for Presidential electors today, and the size of the vote polled was considered as depending upon the patriotism of citizens. Weather conditions were most favorable, the day opening cool and clear. The indications were good that a large vote would be cast, considering that little campaign work had been done here. In the past few days considerable New Hampshire Bryan money, seeking the short end of odds of 2 to 1 on McKinley, which had been sent over here, has all been covered.

AIDED BY PERFECT WEATHER.

Vote in Maryland is Likely to be the Heaviest Ever Cast.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—No more perfect day has ever dawned in Maryland than that upon which the result of the campaign in this state is to be decided by the voters. The polls opened at 6 a. m., and in the 301 precincts it was estimated that one fourth of the ballots had been cast by 8 o'clock. There were no disturbances. The polling booths outside the city did not open until 8 o'clock. The beautiful weather throughout the state makes it probable that the heaviest vote ever cast here will be the outcome. A conservative estimate, based on the registration, indicates that 250,000 votes will be cast in the state. In 1896 the total vote cast was 249,000.

Woonsocket Using Voting Machines.

WOONSOCKET, Nov. 6.—This city is using the McTammany voting machin today for the first time. An unusually large morning vote is being polled.

LowPrices

Ladies' Brooms,	$ .25
Coal Hods,	.20
Fruit Jars, per dozen,	.65
Wash Boilers,	.95
Ham Boilers,	1.00
Cylinder Stoves,	4.00
Stove Oil Rugs,	.50
Oil Heating Stoves,	4.00

Walsh Bros,

222 THAMES STREET.

Typhoid Fever.

Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our

Pure Distilled WATER.

This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet.

No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., CHEMISTS.

Telephone No. 50.

212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

BLOODSHED IN DENVER.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

saulted McHugh and the inspector, James Dugan, cutting both seriously. Policeman Sherry was also cut in attempting to restore order. The negroes destroyed the polling booth and the registration books disappeared in the melee.

The department of elections has been asked to reopen the polling place. Should it refuse to do so, the Republicans will lose about 150 votes.

POLITICS LED TO THE FIGHT.

One Man Killed and Eight Injured in Caseyville, Ind.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 6.—In a riot at Caseyville, early today, one man was killed and eight men were seriously wounded. Politics led to the fight. The dead man is Wallace Graves of Caseyville, and the wounded William Hustin and seven Austrians and Italians, names unknown.

About 50 men became involved in a political discussion in a saloon during the night. The Democrats and Republicans finally separated, only to come together later outside the saloon. Some one shot Graves with a shotgun and in an instant many weapons were brought into action, over 200 shots being fired. Local officers quickly swore in a number of deputies and seeing an organized force entering the field, the rioters fled. Feeling still runs high and if the combatants can again get together more bloodshed is not unlikely.

Killed in a Quarrel Over Politics.

JONESBORO, Ill., Nov. 6.—In a quarrel over politics at Lick Creek last night John Kirby, Democrat, was shot and instantly killed. Jack Thornton, a Republican, has been arrested, charged with the shooting.

LITTLE INTEREST IN VIRGINIA.

Republicans Have a Fighting Chance in Three Congressional Districts.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—The weather is clear and cool. Except in the three close Congressional districts, the Second, Ninth and Tenth, where the Republicans have a fighting chance, the voting promises to be spiritless. In the state at large, which will aggregate some 20,000 plurality for Bryan, and in the other seven Congressional districts, which are regarded as safely Democratic, neither Republicans nor Democrats are likely to poll anything like a full vote.

DESPITE SEEMING UNCONCERN.

Good Weather Expected to Bring Out the Full Maine Vote.

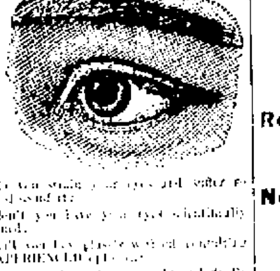
PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 6.—Election day in Maine dawned clear and cool, with not a cloud in the sky. In the city a fairly large vote was cast during the early hours of the morning, and it was expected that despite the seeming unconcern the fine weather would bring out nearly the full vote. Only the national candidates were voted for today, there being no city elections and the state officers having been chosen in September. From various parts of the state reports came that the election was proceeding quietly.

CLEVELAND'S BIG REGISTRATION.

In Some Precincts a Vote Must be Cast Each Minute All Day Long.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Election day in this city opened clear and cold. Voting during the early hours of the day was unusually heavy. As a result of a big registration, over 82,000, it will be necessary in some precincts that the ballots be cast at the average rate of one each minute throughout the day, in order to permit all qualified persons to vote.

WHY IS IT?



WHY do you strain your eyes and suffer so much discomfort?

WHY don't you have your eyes scientifically examined.

WHY will you buy glasses without consulting an EXPERIENCED optician?

WHY do you trifle with your sight and finally ruin it.

WHY don't you let us examine your eyes. Advice costs you nothing.

WHY not let us make your glasses? We guarantee them to be CORRECT, COMFORTABLE and BECOMING.

OVER TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

MUELLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 106 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THIRTY-THREE BOATS BURNED.

Dining Hall at Rhodes on-the-Pawtuxet Destroyed.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 6.—A fire of unknown origin destroyed the dining hall, containing 33 light cedar boats, at Rhodes-on-the-Pawtuxet, a river resort at Pawtuxet, five miles from this city, at 3:10 o'clock this morning. The boats had been stored in the building for the winter. The volunteer fire company had been holding a fair at the place, using this building among others. The loss will reach about $4,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,000.

BEHRING SEA SWEPT BY GALES.

Transport at Nome Unable to Finish Discharging Her Cargo.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 6.—Norwegian steamship Kjarven, Captain Kaaltz, plying as a United States transport between Seattle and Nome, arrived from the latter port last night. Owing to the gales which swept Behring sea from October 20 to October 23, the Kjarven was unable to unload more than two third of her cargo. She returned with 700 tons of coal and a boiler shipped north to be placed in government revenue steamer Jeff Davis, formerly known as the Duchesnay. It was found practically impossible to discharge the large piece of machinery.

IMITATION

French Flannels,

At 12 1-2c. a yard.

Teazle Cloth, latest patterns, all colors, at 10c. per yard.

Outing Flannels, extra heavy, in remnants, at 6c. per yard.

Mottled Flannels, various shades, at 10c. per yard.

Levy's 76 BROADWAY

Marked-Down Sale

Every Saturday Afternoon

—OF—

Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.

Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.

—AT—

H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

"SPALDING'S"

Foot Ball Goods.

Regulation Foot Balls.

Foot Ball Pants.

Foot Ball Jackets.

Nose Masks.

Shin Guards.

Head Harnesses, etc.

ALL AT NEW YORK PRICES.

—AT—

LANDERS & SON'S,

167 Thames St., Covell's Block.

Agents for A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

The J. R. Coggeshall Farm

EGGS!

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 136-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE,

NEWPORT.

The event of the season. One Big Week, to begin

Monday, November 5,

The MORRISON COMEDY CO

Supporting Dainty Alda Gerald and Mr. Eugene Powers, present a new and brilliant repertoire of New York successes.

Repertoire for the week: Monday evening (Opening night), "The Princess of Patches;" Tuesday matinee, "One Night in June;" Tuesday evening, "We 'Uns of Tennessee;" Wednesday matinee, "Peggy Pine;" Wednesday evening, "The Gypsy;" Thursday matinee, "The Girl from Mexico;" Thursday evening, "Tom Hillow;" Friday matinee, "The Princess of Patches;" Friday evening, "Lost in New York;" Saturday matinee, "Tom Hillow;" Saturday evening, "The Dorsal Bracket Robbery."

Every play will be nicely staged and beautifully mounted by company's own scenery.

PRICES—Evenings, 10c., 20c. and 30c.; matinees, 10c. and 20c.

Grand Chrysanthemum Show

And Flower Exhibition

OF THE

Newport Horticultural Society,

IN

MASONIC HALL,

Newport, R. I.

Nov. 13, 14 and 15, 1900

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Tuesday, open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday. Dancing every evening from 9 to 12.

UNITY CLUB.

Regular Meeting, Tuesday, Nov. 6,

At 8 P. M.

Paper by Miss Sarah Ladd, the subject being "Aztec Land."

RUMMAGE SALE

AT

St. John's Guild House, Poplar Street,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

NOVEMBER 7 and 8,

From 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE BEE HIVE.

The continued warm weather has frightened some of the manufacturers of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Outer Garments, and the consequence is that the prices are lower now at the beginning of the season than they usually are after January. The cold weather is bound to come; you will need the goods, and below are some of the unheard-of prices that will stand for a few days at the Bee Hive.

Ladies' Storm or Walking Skirts,

$2.75

worth $3.98. These are in dark gray and brown, very popular this season.

Another extra value is a Ladies' Walking Skirt of heavy kersey cloth, very fine quality, priced at

$7.50

Easily worth $9.

"SPECIAL," Ladies' Tailor-Made Jackets, made of fine quality grey Vienna, silk lined throughout, silk-faced lapels, finely stitched and the most perfect fitting garment yet produced; value $12.50, our price

$9.75

Misses' and Children's Heavy Reefers, 100 of them; every one bought at specially low prices; sizes 1 to 14 years; prices start at

$1.95

For the small sizes and up to

$5.98

For the largest. Every one of them at less than value.

Cough-and-cold weather is due now at any time and the best and cheapest prevention is to buy your Winter Underwear right here, where you are always sure of getting full value for your money. We mention four special items:

Misses' Ribbed Fleece Lined Vests and Pants.

25c each

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Fleeced Vests and Pants, at

37c and 50c each garment

Gents' Very Heavy Fleeced Shirts and Drawers (shirts double breasted),

50c each

Boys' Heavy Fleeced Shirts and Drawers,

25c each

The greatest values ever shown or to be found anywhere.

We are doing a big business in BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS.

Let us show you that 11-4 Wool Blanket at

$2.75 a pair

Full size, full weight and silk bound; a bargain at this price. Of course we have others at lower or higher prices equally as good values.

Comforters filled with nice, clean cotton, silkoline covered and tufted with worsted; full size, and the price is

$1.39

Comforters, extra large size, fine satine covered and quilted, filled with cotton and of good weight but not heavy enough to be soggy, price

$1.98

Baby Carriage Robes of white fur, at

$1.50

And very handsome ones, with pockets at

$2.95

One specially handsome one of gray fur, extra large size, with pockets, price

$5.98

We have "the something new" in Dress Facing; it's name is "Cordette." The weave of cordette makes it wonderfully elastic and you will find that it will take the place of haircloth and crinoline for many purposes and prove superior to either. It is easy to sew and handle and keeps the garment in shape. The price is

15c a yard

And we are sole agents for it in Newport. Also agents for

STANDARD PATTERNS.

NIJNY-NOVGOROD.

Life and Character of the Great Martyr of Central Russia.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Nijny-Novgorod is a name seldom set up in English type. It took that scare about the poisoned tea, with which the Celestial was supposed to be going to revenge himself upon the outer barbarian, to get Nijny into a London newspaper. It is a place to see just now; a place even worth going to see. At Nijny-Novgorod—Nijny-New-town—from the middle of July to the middle of September, the biggest and the oldest existing fair in all the West is in full swing. Its population is considerably over half a million in an average year, and something like a milliard and a half of francs I was told, change hands—good business, one would think, but the British trader seemed conspicuous by his [illegible]

[illegible] hotel travelers at Nijny [illegible] a mile or two outside. However, one has a choice of cab or electric tram. In one of these one may arrive at the great bridge of boats, a thousand metres wide, that spans the Volga. Then, on the sides and tops of a line of hillocks, rises Nijny proper—an ordinary Russian town of wide and twisty streets, lined with low houses set in verdure, more or less, with polychrome convents, churches, monuments interspersed, and a black-roofed kremlin to top all. From the kremlin a bird's-eye view of the fair may be had. Below, the Volga and the Oka intertwine, then spread into a great, glistening sheet, whipped and furrowed by steamer and sailer and rowboat; covered with rafts and Brobdingnagian houseboats; alive with traffic. Beyond, the iarmarka—the great horseshoe which is Nijny-Novgorod. It is built, all of wood, in some 60 great blocks, which contain, perhaps, 3,000 shops. It is laid out in broad, straight streets that run parallel and rectangularly with sidewalks under covered colonnades. A canal circumscribes the horseshoe, but the fair has prospered beyond circumscription and has lately built itself a substantial succursale on the far side of the old boundary.

Without the horseshoe, though as within, each block of buildings is affected altogether to one class of goods. Here all is cotton. The next block deals in pelts. This is a liquor block; that a jewelers'. One samples nothing but tea—the famous "thes de cuir" of Hankow, which this year may not go off so well as usual, perhaps—on this side of a street, while the other side may be all leather and prunella. There are silk blocks, and drug blocks, and woodwork blocks; tool shops and crockery shops; Russian iron in pigs, and Russian-made agricultural implements; piles of nielloworck, and samovars, and cutlery, and the most eccentric padlocks to be found anywhere. Here a street is all China pagodas. Turn this corner and be in Persia. Half a million icons and a library of religious works, or, if one may prefer it, of almanacs—the Russ is much given to the illuminated almanac—are here to choose from; and bales of tobacco yonder. One may stroll through a thoroughfare of clocks, or of dried fruit—the rahatlukum so appreciated by the Muscovite palate—as fancy seizes. One may choose exotic vehicles, fur coats, carpets, articles of personal adornment, or patent medicines. One thing only admits of no choice at all. Out of doors, in the streets of the fair, no smoking is allowed: a careless light-up, or a mishandled cigarette, might mean a conflagration.

This rule obtains even on the eyot in the middle of the Oka, which in summer time is formed there by the bared sand drifts. On this eyot are built huge storehouses and warehouses, wooden also, these constituting the fish market of the fair. The fish is all of the dry order. It is stacked in piles, like so much logwood, and to logwood these piles bear a marked resemblance. This particular article of merchandise comes from Siberia. It comes salted, dried, pickled, smoked; in boxes, in barrels or in pyramids, found in bark that only six feet high. It is in more senses than one a very strong feature of the fair.

Another, not less strong at times is the variegated, polyglot crowd. One sees every type of face, except the Anglo-Saxon; one beholds every sort of dress, and one acquires a notion of what conversation must have been like when the Tower of Babel was under construction. Let one announce himself as a purchaser, however, and he has no difficulty in making his wants understood, even if he expresses them in his own vernacular.

All day long and every day for some 60 days business is carried on at high pressure. With evening comes relaxation; and when the Novgorodian trader relaxes he "lets go" altogether. He dines, and does himself well, according to his knowledge or his means, at the well-appointed traktir, where all white waiters supply his needs, or at restaurants of another character, where the carte is less costly and more fantastic. After dinner there are theatres, concerts, menageries and side shows of all sorts. There are all the "freaks," and more, of a dime museum. There are games of various degrees of innocence. There is Montmartre without any police check about it. There is extremely free and easy society. There are dances which make some of us think of Port Said. Still, the little accidents which are apt to attend festivities there are seldom heard of here. The flow of rubles is free; it is not enforced. The Novgorodian, after a night out, may rise with "a head" and good resolutions, but that will be all.

Take it all around, when the first Alexander invented Nijny—the fair itself dates from remote ages, its present location from 1817 only—and put the millions of rubles that were to have rebuilt his winter palace into a commercial undertaking, he was more of a benefactor to his country than it had been the habit of czars in general to be.

THE NEGRO'S CONDITION AS EXHIBITED AT PARIS.

The bulk of the negro exhibit at the Paris exposition is naturally an attempt to picture present conditions. Thirty-two charts, 500 photographs and numerous maps and plans form the basis of this exhibit, and the charts are in two sets, one illustrating conditions in the entire United States and the other conditions in the typical state of Georgia. At a glance one can see the successive steps by which the 220,000 negroes of 1850 had increased to 7,500,000, in 1890; their distribution throughout the different states; a comparison of the size of the negro population with European countries, bringing out the interesting fact that there are nearly half as many negroes in the United States as Spaniards in Spain. The striking movement by which the 4 1-5 per cent of negroes living in the cities in 1860 has increased to 12 per cent in 1890 is shown, as is also the fact that recognized mulattoes have increased 60 per cent in 30 years, even in the defective census returns. Twenty per cent of the negroes are shown to be home owners, 60 per cent of their children are in school, and their illiteracy is less than that of Russia, and equal only to that of Hungary.

It was a good idea to supplement these very general figures with a minute social study in a typical Southern state. It would hardly be suggested, in the light of recent history, that conditions in the state of Georgia are such as to give [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] for self-protection since the war, and a comparison of the age distribution with France showing the wonderful reproductive powers of the blacks. The school enrolment has [illegible] from 10,000 in 1870 to 180,000 in 1897, and the negroes are distributed among the occupations as follows: In agriculture, 62 per cent; in domestic and personal service, 28 per cent; in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5 per cent; in trade and transportation, 4½ per cent; in the professions, ½ per cent.

GOSHEN, Ed.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours, A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Roland King has returned from New York.

—The steam roller is at work on Pelham street.

—Judge H. W. Bookstaver is here from New York.

—Miss Delia Rees will speak at The Beacon this evening.

—Mr. John W. Ellis has been spending a few days in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cushman left here this morning for St. Louis.

—Mrs. William Astor will give a ball on the first Monday in January.

—Mr. Ogden McCagg is guest of Miss C. Ogden Jones at Ochre Point.

—Alderman Haire, who has been ill for two weeks is able to be out.

—Dredger Columbia has proceeded to New Bedford in tow of tug Gasper.

—Mr. Alfred A. Macdonald has gone on a three weeks' visit to Cape Cod.

—Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll has returned from a week's visit to New York.

—Mr. E. D. Thayer of Stonington, Conn., is visiting Mr. P. P. Stewart Hole.

—Mr. J. J. Wysong is here to inspect the improvements being made to his villa at Ochre Point.

—Senator and Mrs. Wetmore went to New York this morning. The Senator voted before leaving.

—Ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry, Mrs. Gerry and Mr. Robert L. Gerry are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

—The Onward Society of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church is to have an entertainment and Christmas sale December 6.

—Lieutenant and Mrs. W. C. Davidson are with Lieutenant and Mrs. Ellicott at the Naval War College, Lieutenant Davidson is on duty at the Torpedo Station for the course.

—Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and her daughter, Miss Swan, went to New York today. Mr. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mr. S. W. Pomeroy and Mr. Dudley Newton also went to New York today.

—The City Council will not hold its monthly meeting this evening on account of the interest in the result of the election. The meeting will be held Friday evening.

—Rev. John Stewart has resigned his position as pastor of the North Baptist Church, New Bedford, to accept the position of field secretary of the Rhode Island Baptist Convention.

—Rev. C. J. A. Holmgren has accepted a call to New Sweden, Me., the climate there being by physicians recommended as more suitable for Mrs. Holmgren. The family is expected to leave Newport by November 15.

—The eighth social of the Old Colony Boat Club was given in Odd Fellows' hall last night and was attended by a large number of young people. The Training Station orchestra furnished music and J. Sullivan prompted.

—The Fort Adams football team defeated the Wanderers 5 to 0. The Fort team was much the heavier, while the Wanderers knew much more about the game, but were out of practice, this being their first game of the season. The Volunteers are to give the Forts their next trial at football.

—Nina Circle of King's Daughters met at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Child last evening and the president, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, was present. It was somewhat in the nature of a house warming, Mrs. Child having recently entered a very desirable house on Gibbs avenue. Refreshments were served.

—Work has been begun at the Newport shipyard in tearing down the old buildings along the south line to make way for a new shop for boat building, repairs and storage. The new building will be 80 by 28 feet in size and two and a half stories high and will add materially to the accommodations of the yard, which is already taxed to its utmost.

—The local coal dealers have decided to reduce the price of all sorts of white ash coal 50 cents a ton, and the reduction has gone into effect. White ash is the coal used by the great majority of the poor and working people, and the reduction means therefore a saving to about every family in town, for all the dealers are in on the reduction just as all were on the advance in price.

—Rev. C. H. Smith, pastor of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach Sunday evenings this month a series of sermons on "Some Things You Want to Know." The topics and dates for the several sermons are: November 4, "What is it to be a Christian?" November 11, "Why Should a Christian be a Church Member?" November 18, "Duties of a Church Member to the Church;" November 25, "Qualifications for Methodist Church Membership."

KRUGER SEEKING INTERVENTION.

If He Fails the Transvaal Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Lord Roberts has cabled to the war office that former President Steyn, in a speech to Delarey's burghers, October 22, said Mr Kruger has gone to Europe in order to "get intervention," and that if he failed "the Transvaal will be auctioned off to the highest bidder."

KRUGER'S VOYAGE.

He Must Await Instructions as to Landing in Europe.

RAS JIBUTI, Nov. 6.—Dutch cruiser Gelderland, with ex-President Kruger on board, which sailed from Lourenzo Marquez October 20, has arrived here. She has been directed to await instructions from The Hague at Port Said, with regard to Mr. Kruger's landing in Europe.

DIED FOR HIS FRIEND.

Gallant Deed of Two Officers of the Canadian Rifles.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Lord Roberts, in a despatch dated Johannesburg, November 5, reports to the war office as follows:

"Smith Dorien states that Major Saunders and Captain Chalmers, of the Canadian mounted rifles, behaved with great gallantry in the action of November 2. Saunders, who rode out under a heavy fire to bring in a dismounted noncommissioned officer, was wounded, and his horse killed, and Chalmers went to his assistance. Saunders implored him to leave, but was refused, and the gallant Chalmers was, I grieve to say, killed."

WRECKED NEAR CAPE NOME.

Steamship Cleveland Struck a Rock and Went to Pieces.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 6.—Steamship Roanoke, reported lost, arrived last night at 11:30, bringing 410 passengers and $560,000 in gold dust. The Roanoke sailed from Nome October 6, and reports steamship Cleveland a complete wreck 25 miles west of Cape Nome, where she struck a rock October 21 and soon went to pieces. Her signals of distress attracted the attention of United States cutter McCulloch, which went to her assistance and saved the passengers and crew, except the second officer, who was thrown into the icy waters and went to the bottom before assistance could reach him. Officers of the Roanoke report that ice is forming at St. Michaels.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

A reception was given by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union last evening at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Greene, the president, to Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Hammond, of which organization Mrs. Hammond is a member. About 45 were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The meeting opened with singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," with Mrs. Greene at the piano. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. S. Hammond, followed by the singing of "Standing on the Promises of God," accompanied by the piano, and four solos played by Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Richard R. Macomber, Miss Annie B. Macomber and Mrs. Charles Grinnell. Each member of the Union was then called upon to tell why she was a member of the society. The answers were very interesting and varied, bringing out unsuspected talent in speech-making. The song, "Thou thinkest, Lord, of me" was followed by brief remarks from Rev. E. S. Hammond, Miss Delia Rees, Osborne Hoffman, John M. Brownell and Dr. Greene. Mrs. E. A. Greene sang a "Temperance Medley." Rev. H. W. McCrone had been selected to make the presentation speech to Rev. and Mrs. Hammond of a gift of an elegant silver bread plate, with also a sum of money for Mrs. Hammond from the Union, which he did in a very happy manner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hammond made a speech of thanks, expressing their regret at leaving Portsmouth and the pleasures which they had enjoyed since stationed here. The ministers in their speeches expressed the warmest regard for Mr. Hammond and sorrow at his departure, as did all present. Refreshments of fancy cakes and lemonade were served.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hammond and their son Wesley have been guests for the last two days of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Crittenden, as was also Rev. C. S. Dayhoff on Sunday.

Miss Hannah Chase, in company with Mr. Walter Chase, son of Obadiah Chase of Swansea, and Mrs. Chase and three children, has started for San Francisco, where she will spend a short time and then go to San Diego for the winter.

Miss Alice Chase has returned from a week's visit out of town.

Mr. Eugene Coggeshall has gone to Boston, where he will be employed for the winter.

Alice Earle, formerly of East Greenwich, a minister of the Society of Friends, preached at the Friends' Meeting House Sunday morning. Miss Earle was guest of her cousin, Mrs. Alfred H. Borden.

The Ladies' Society of the Christian Church will meet Wednesday afternoon and evening with Rev. Henry W. McCrone and Mrs. McCrone at the parsonage.

Miss Grace Anthony, who has been spending some weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Anthony, has returned to her home in New Bedford.

Miss Mabel Tallman of Fall River spent Friday and Saturday with Miss Reta Pheney. Miss Pheney returned home with her remaining over Monday.

Mr. Louis Chase, who has been conductor on the electric road during the summer, has secured a position in the store of the R. S. Rose Co., Fall River, a place Mr. Chase held previous to [illegible] having been at the head of the [illegible] department for several years at Flint & Co.'s, Providence, until the latter was burned out, and afterwards at the Boston store, until his health failed him, compelling him to seek out-of-door employment.

Master Dennis Murphy, 21, has been spending the past two weeks with his grandmother, Mrs. Dennis Murphy, on Wapping road.

The Misses Kate and Sarah Tree of Newport have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Coggeshall.

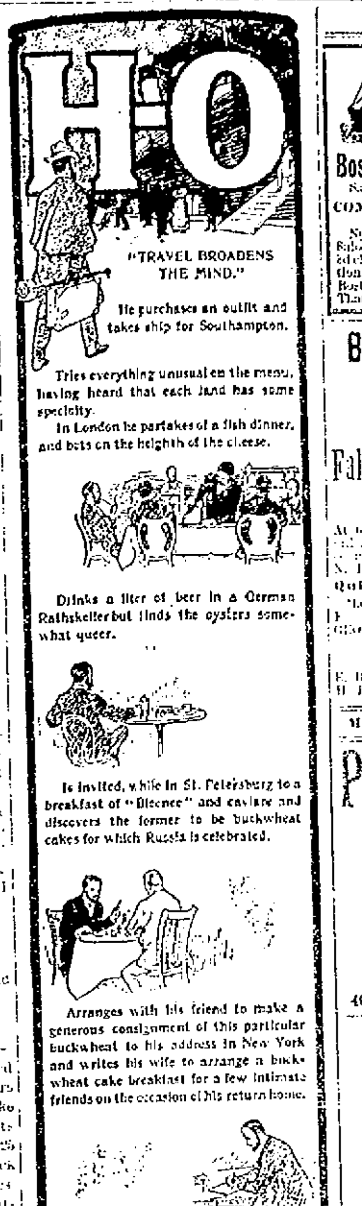
Mrs. Low of Glen street has been entertaining company from out of town.

Miss Clara Reed of Fall River has been guest of Mrs. William F. Brayton.

Mrs. George Hart and her son, who have been spending a week with Mrs. Hart's mother, Mrs. Jacob Allen, have returned to their home in Fall River.

The Active Culture Club will meet with Mrs. Kate Bailey this evening, the subject to be "Washington Irving."

Postmaster Marvel furnishes the following weather statistics for the week ending Saturday, November 3: Highest temperature, 67 degrees, November 2; lowest temperature, 41 degrees, October 31; average temperature, 51 degrees; total rainfall, 2.36 inches.



He purchases an outfit and takes ship for Southampton.

Tries everything unusual on the menu, having heard that each land has some specialty.

In London he partakes of a fish dinner, and bets on the heighth of the cheese.

Drinks a liter of beer in a German Rathskeller but finds the oysters somewhat queer.

Is invited, while in St. Petersburg to a breakfast of "Blecnee" and caviare and discovers the former to be buckwheat cakes for which Russia is celebrated.

Arranges with his friend to make a generous consignment of this particular buckwheat to his address in New York and writes his wife to arrange a buckwheat cake breakfast for a few intimate friends on the occasion of his return home.

The guests are particularly pleased with the buckwheat cakes and especially with the circumstances connected therewith, so he sends for a package of the buckwheat to show them.

And one and all are surprised to find that it is made by the H-O Company whose cereals are famous all over the world.

Thus travel breadens the mind.

OPTICIANS.

Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The strain upon the nerves and muscles of those who work without glasses, often ignore the pains which [illegible] need of glasses. I can tell you in [illegible] whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

L. N. VAUGHAN, 38 Broadway.

THE EYE.

The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lens, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive plate. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. When as clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to have a constant effort in order to see it all. The strain upon the [illegible] Pain in the eyes, [illegible] and headaches are the results. [illegible] We have all and long time to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.

EXAMINATIONS FREE.

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians, 162 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I. ESTABLISHED 1868

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS, 63 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON. Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.

ARTIFICIAL STONE, Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives. Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport. WM. SHEPLEY, Agent

Awnings.

[illegible] Thoroughly made in the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET. Telephone [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE
Fast Twin-Screw Passenger
PALATIAL STEAMERS
Modern, Safe, Fast, Average Voyage under 8 Days.
Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool
Sailing from B. & M. R.R. Docks as follows:

COMMONWEALTH. 13,000 tons.	NEW ENGLAND. 11,600 tons.
Nov. 14 and Dec. 12.	Nov. 7 and Dec. 5.

Saloon passage $60 and upwards; 2nd cabin $37.50; 3rd class low rates. For passage, plans and information apply to the company's office, 77 State St., Boston, Mass., or J. L. Greene, M. S. Holm, 3rd Thames St., G. Denniston, 147 Thames St., Newport.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co., FROM Fall River to Philadelphia Direct, Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

[illegible] WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to GEO. L. WOODWORTH, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Borden Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass. H. L. MERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

For Autumn and Winter,

M. E. TOBIN, 46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Hats, Frames, Ornaments and Millinery Novelties. G. H. KIRBY, 80 BROADWAY.

Pelham Millinery Parlors
F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.
AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF ALL THE Latest Millinery Models.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.

$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 24. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.

N. L. MASON, 18 BROADWAY

FELT HATS
In all colors and a great variety of shapes for 75c., at
S. E. LANGLEY'S, 40 BROADWAY.

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER, Formerly of Park Square, Boston. Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

DRUGGISTS.

Cold Facts.

Most colds are contracted through carelessness.

The commonest carelessness is the neglect to wear proper clothing.

The one absolutely necessary garment in winter is a CHEST PROTECTOR. We have them from 50c. up.

GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist, 101 Broadway.

USE DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE, For the Hair.

An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, rendering it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp, [illegible] all irritating matter, it softens the [illegible] acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.

Downing Bros., Pharmacists, 43 & 44 BROADWAY.

Blackberry Cordial.

This cordial is highly recommended as an efficient and pleasant remedy for all forms [illegible] Complaint and diseases of like character. [illegible]

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Washington Sq.

WM. H. COTTON, Druggist and Apothecary. 226 THAMES STREET.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

DENNIS SHANAHAN, Hay and Grain. AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS. COMMERCIAL WHARF.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co., DEALERS IN Flour, Grain, Hay. Straw, Salt, etc. COMMERCIAL WHARF. Telephone Connection. Sulpho-Napthol.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 90c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

R. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation. ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Packers and Shippers —OF— Furniture, Pictures, Silver and Crockery To all parts of the world.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORED

J. W. HORTON & CO., Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers Furniture and Carpet Dealers. 42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Just received. A FULL LINE OF Heating and Cook STOVES, Ranging in price from $2 to $50.

Good second hand stoves from $2 to $15.

Also a full line of Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, and housekeeping goods generally.

Call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.

JAMES F. MARDEN, 328 THAMES STREET.

CORRIGAN'S EXPRESS, 136 Thames Street.

Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores. Teams on Arrival of Boats and Trains. Furniture Moving, HEAVY TRUCKING. Telephone 417-3.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport. OCTOBER 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River **6:45, 7:15, *8:15, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 P. M.

** Not run Sundays.

* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co. "THE WICKFORD ROUTE." IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:37
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:39	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	6:58	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:00	*1:00
Boston,		10:03	1:03	3:01
Providence,		11:14	2:10	4:17
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:10
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:00 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 10:32 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 20 Bellevue avenue.

C. C. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages, NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room,

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE, 28 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF

Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel

Or crushed stone to fill up the washed places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 182.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

—AND—

SHOWN BY STEREOPTICON.

The arrangements made by the Daily News to receive and display the returns from the election this evening are very complete.

Its own news association, the Associated Press, will send its ample bulletin service, which the Daily News operator, Mr. A. O. Howard, considered one of the best men on the circuit, will take as fast as they can be sent. In addition to this, Manager Wright of the Long Distance Telephone Company will put a special instrument into the office of the Daily News, to be used solely on that occasion, to receive the returns from the state and country at large. An operator will confine his attention to this instrument, and a steady stream of figures will come into the office also by this means. By the courtesy of Mr. Bergman of the Newport One Price Clothing Company, a screen, twenty feet square, will be hung upon the front of its building, directly opposite the Daily News block, and the returns will be thrown upon this in large and distinct characters by a powerful stereopticon and electric light.

The working force in the office will be large and well organized, and will be fully adequate to receive and send out returns as fast as they come from out of town by either wire, and from polling places within the city by the paper's own force of messengers on bicycles.

The Daily News regular telephones will be used entirely to receive information from any reliable source, and operators will be glad to answer all inquiries over the wires from persons who may not find it convenient to watch the large screen in front of the office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Washing and ironing to take home, or would go out by the day. Address 3 Swan avenue.

WANTED—By a boy of 16 years, a position to learn a trade or make himself generally useful. Address Box 56, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced butler; also laundress. Best of references required. Apply mornings 9 to 10 and 2 to 3. Mrs. Zabriskie, Rhode Island avenue.

WANTED—Lady cashier at Washington Market.

WANTED—Young colored girl for general work; no cooking, must be good laundress. Wages $16 per month. 21 School street.

WANTED—Young men to travel and collect for mercantile house. Salary $50 and expenses. Enclose stamp. Box 82, Providence.

WANTED—Three or four finishers. Apply to N. Lindahl, on J. W. Bishop's job, Fort Adams.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between Forty Steps and Easton's Beach, Sunday, an Elgin watch, silver case, black silk chain. Reward. Return to St. George's School.

LOST—An uncut emerald, with pear-shaped pearl pendant. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Return to 152 Bellevue avenue.

LOST—An uncut emerald, with pear-shaped pearl pendant. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Return to 152 Bellevue avenue.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Furnished, a pleasant front room, with privilege of bath and heat; location central and desirable. Box 55, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Nice, clean, furnished rooms (with or without board), by a Swedish family. Prices reasonable. Address 8 Swan avenue.

ROOMS—To let, two furnished rooms, with or without board, at 16 Bailey street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good board, furnace heat, gas and bath; terms from $5. 21 High street (between Church and Mary).

TO LET—At Glenn Cottage, Thurston avenue, two rooms, with board if desired. Bath room accommodation. Permanents desirable. Address Mrs. C. S. Sherman.

TO LET—Nice tenement of six rooms, No. 9 Hall avenue; rent $8 per month. Apply at 5 Mann avenue.

TO LET—Flat; six rooms, bath, furnace; separate entrance; centrally located. Rent $20. Box 6, Daily News Office.

TO LET—The lower flat in house 26 Church street. Has modern conveniences. Apply to A. G. Greene, 42 Church street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good board, furnace heat, gas and bath; terms from $5. 20 High street (between Church and Mary).

TO LET—A seven room cottage. 20 State St.

TO LET—Upper part of house at 11 Central court. Modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET.

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season

L. M. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

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Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information according to rates, address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY.

Changes That Have Taken Place in the Present Century.

[James Bryce, M. P., in Washington Star.]

One of the most interesting questions suggested by the approaching close of this century is a comparison of the relations toward one another of the great European nations now with the relations which existed when the last century came to its end. Such a comparison helps one to realize the nature of the changes which have passed, not only upon Europe as a whole, but also upon the character of national life and national self-consciousness in each of the nations.

When this century began national feeling had in each nation far less to do with the policy of the state than it has now. Policy, especially foreign policy, was practically left to the ruler, and the ruler, though he might sometimes be influenced by popular sentiment, or might defer to it, was mostly guided by his own dynastic interests. It was only in England that any government we should now call a free government existed. Even in England the king had a good deal of power and the borough holding oligarchy a good deal more. Still, in England there was a distinct national feeling, and it was hostile to the French, and France under the republic and Napoleon returned this hatred. The mutual dislike of Frenchmen and Germans was much less strong; so, too, was that of Frenchmen and Spaniards, though both sentiments did exist as the national fruit of former wars. Elsewhere there was hardly any national animosities. Italy did not exist as a political community, and the Italians had so little sense of unity as a people that they could have but little common aversion to any other people. In Germany most of the princes groveled before Napoleon, and were glad to profit by his favor.

During the first half of the century the feeling of nationality grew apace. It was awakened by the examples of Napoleon, who trampled upon the other nations until they turned and overthrew him. The new passion for German national union dates from the great rising against the French in 1813. France evoked the spirit which was destined ultimately to weld Germany together for the tremendous struggle of 1870. So it was first the French and then the Austrian occupation of Italy that gave birth to the movement which in Italy was at the same time and in the same minds a struggle for political freedom and a struggle for political unification. The foreigner was the hindrance to both, so the Italians drew themselves together into one for the expulsion of the foreign tyrants.

The sense of an even more cruel oppression made the Greeks into a nation out of a mixed race of Hellenes, Albanians and Slavs. Russia was still far back in darkness, and, although the branches of the Russian race were united by devotion to the czar and the Orthodox faith, the feeling of nationality in the modern meaning of the term did not develop itself in her until our own time.

Meanwhile the example of Italy and Germany had been telling on the smaller peoples. It had worked in Roumania, in Servia, in Bulgaria, among the Germans of Schleswig-Holstein, in the Austrian empire, even in Iceland, not to speak of Ireland, where it had, of course, long existed, though it grew much faster in the second quarter of the century under Daniel O'Connell and the repeal agitation.

The principle of nationality, defeated after a severe struggle in 1849, triumphed in Italy in 1859-70, and in Germany in 1866-71, and since then has prevailed in the smaller countries of southeastern Europe which have been freed from Turkish rule. National sentiment is now powerful all over Europe, and powerfully affects the policy of all the great states. It used to be believed that its victory would usher in a period of peace and freedom, because when each nationality had reached its natural territorial limits a dangerous source of quarrels between states would have been removed. Stability having been attained, good feeling would follow.

So, too, Cobden and thinkers of his school expected that free trade, whose general acceptance they deemed certain, would also make strongly for peace, because each nation, perceiving the benefits of unrestricted peace would promote its material interest. So, further, every one expected that as people became better educated, more free and more enlightened they would renounce war, "the old game of monarchs," seeing how much happier and more prosperous they would be under a system of pacific industrialism.

But new forces came into play. National sentiment, in rendering each nation more proud of itself, made it more jealous of its neighbors, more eager to strengthen itself at their expense. That sort of ambition which had formerly animated monarchs now spread through the body of the people. Free trade did not extend its dominion from England over continental Europe; on the contrary, the producers and manufacturers of the continent conceived their interests to lie in imposing protective tariffs. Commerce between different countries did, indeed, increase vastly, and goes on increasing as population grows, and as scientific discovery stimulates industrial production. But, so, also, does the competition increase between the manufacturers and exporters in different countries, and this competition has led not only to much ill-feeling between the competing countries, but also to a race for the acquisition of new territories outside Europe, which are to be turned into markets for the exports of the states that can appropriate them.

As commerce has in some instances embittered the relations of nations, so even popular government has disclosed new methods by which they may be embittered for the selfish ends of ministers or politicians. A government which finds itself in domestic difficulties, owing to the resistance of a party in its own country, may be tempted to plunge into a foreign war in order to distract attention from its own shortcomings or rally the nation to its support. Louis Napoleon played this desperate game, to his own undoing, in 1870. Even Bismarck did not scruple to use foreign policy as a counter in the game of foreign politics, and in other countries less dominated by the government than Germany was under Bismarck the same expedient has been resorted to.

Each people knows far more about other peoples than it did 100 years ago. Each has far better means of following the political life of the others. This we owe partly to facilities of communication, partly to the newspapers and the habit of reading which has increased their circulation, and which they in turn have stimulated.

But the newspapers have been by no means an unmixed blessing. It would be nearer the truth to say that they have become a fertile source of international misunderstandings and dislikes. It is easier to attack another country than to praise it, and it makes better copy. Just as personal gossip is in private conversation more frequently malicious than kindly. That the press of France, Germany and England has done much to embitter the relations of these three great countries is a complaint frequently heard from European statesmen. Lord Salisbury has more than once dwelt upon it.

Against these untoward influences there are to be set three influences which have worked for good during the last half century. One is the aversion to war of the magnates of commerce and finance. Sometimes, of course, they expect to gain by strife or the prospect of it; but far more frequently they stand to lose. Their power, which is great and growing, is usually thrown into the scale of peace. The second wholesome tendency is that of the men of thought and learning and science, who in most countries and conspicuously in France and Italy, feel so warm a sympathy with their fellow-students and fellow-workers in other nations that they do what they can to promote good feeling and discountenance war. Lastly, there is the tendency to solidarity among the socialists and so-called laborists all over Europe. The leaders of the social democratic movement, desiring to overthrow what they call the domination of soldiers and capitalists, and desiring to unite the working classes in every country for the purpose, see their nearest and most formidable antagonists in international jealousies and in the system of vast standing armies. Their whole weight is usually thrown into the scale of peace. Even in England, where this movement has been much less strong than in France or Germany, the Socialist party has been almost unanimous in its protest against the South African war.

Coming back to our starting point of a comparison between the friendliness of international relations in Europe now with the state of things in 1800, it must be admitted that there is much cause for disappointment. In few departments of the life of the world has this century, so amazingly fertile in progress, been able to record so little progress. There is nothing that deserves to be called friendship between any two nations, for the effusive sentiments of France toward Russia are not very warmly reciprocated by the Russians. The legal and formal relations of states are better than they were in the last century, but there is probably as much jealousy and suspicion now as then. Yet, after all, things are better than they were in the days of Napoleon. The doctrines of statesmen and the practice of states still lie far behind the ideals which were deemed so near of attainment 40 years ago, but these ideals seem to be more and more making their way, however, slowly, among the masses of the people.

THE WAGES OF HEROES.

[London Express.]

Now that the task of Lord Roberts is over in South Africa people are beginning to discuss the reward of the veteran field marshal. An earldom and a money gift of £250,000 have already been mentioned, but time will show what concrete form the nation's gratitude will take.

Honors fell thickly upon the retiring commander-in-chief, when as Sir Garnet Wolseley he returned in triumph from the Ashanti war of 1874. He received the thanks of Parliament and a substantial bonus of £25,000, the sovereign bestowed upon him a K. C. B., and the city of London gave him the freedom of the city and a magnificent sword of honor worth 100 guineas.

The short, sharp, decisive campaign which culminated in the victory of Tel-el-Kebir raised "our only general" (as he was then called) to the peerage, with the title of Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and the popular commander received from the khedive the Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh. Further honors awaited him in 1885 after the Soudan campaign. He was thanked by both houses of Parliament by a unanimous vote, and made a viscount and Knight of St. Patrick.

General Sir Evelyn Wood's good work in Zululand in 1879 got itself recognized to the tune of a K. C. B. and a jeweled sword of honor. There was a unique honor also bestowed upon the successful general. Being a barrister, he was entertained by the bar at a grand banquet in the Hall of the Middle Temple. General Wood's superior in the operations against the Zulus, Lord Chelmsford, failed to distinguish himself, and, indeed, when the battle of Ulundi was fought General Wolseley had already landed at Durban to supersede him. However, Lord Chelmsford's feelings wer solaced with a G. C. B.

A similar decoration was given to Sir William Lockhart as a reward for his brilliant services in the Afridi campaign, where he commanded 40,000 men—a force considerably larger than that operating in Zululand. However, the Grand Cross was supplemented by the commandership-in-chief in India.

Lord Kitchener received for the Dongola expedition a K. C. B., the Medjidie of the First Class, and the Osmanieh of the Second Class. But a perfect shower of honors awaited the victor of Omdurman. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, made a G. C. B. and London marked her sense of his services by giving him the freedom of the city and a splendid sword of honor. Parliament voted him a sum of £30,000, and the frantic scene of enthusiasm with which he was received on his arrival at Victoria Station will live in the memory of every one who witnessed it.

It will not be uninteresting to glance at the rewards which Lord Roberts has already received. For his brilliant work in Afghanistan he was given a baronetcy and the thanks of Parliament; London presented him with the freedom of the city and a sword of honor. Later the hero was successively made a peer, a Knight of St. Patrick, given the Grand Cross of the Star of India, and admitted to the Privy Council of Ireland. So it will be seen the field Marshal bore honors thick upon him long before he started for South Africa.

MAKING BRICKS FROM GLASS WORKS REFUSE IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Ormandy of St. Helen's, formerly master of science at the Gamble Technical Institute, that city, has recently discovered a process by which good furnace bricks can be made from glass works refuse. St. Helen's, which is a few miles from Liverpool and within that consular district, is not only the centre of the English chemical trade, but contains a number of large glass works. The millions of tons of refuse which have accumulated around the glass works heretofore have been treated as of no commercial value, the refuse consisting mainly of spent sand, minute particles of glass, and about 5 per cent of iron from the various processes; it has hitherto been considered that the presence of iron prevented the use of the material for the manufacture of bricks, but now patents have been taken out to protect the process, a large firm has engaged Dr. Ormandy's services, and after making various experiments, the firm is putting up an extensive plant for the manufacture of the bricks. It is claimed that the bricks will stand a great amount of heat. They are about the color of silica bricks, and can be glazed. Considerable secrecy is observed as to the process.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

HOW THEY DO IT IN GERMANY.

Employing a Servant a Business Transaction, with Official Tinge.

[Washington Star.]

In Germany the government takes a hand in the servant girl problem, as it does in almost everything else, and it has succeeded in partially solving at least one phase of the difficulty. It has reduced the servant girl's "flightiness" to a minimum; she cannot change places once a week the year around. For when she moves the government, represented by the police, must know all about it, and if there is any difficulty or dispute disagreeable questions may be asked.

Indeed, the process of employing a servant girl is a good deal of a business transaction, with a decidedly official tinge. The girl comes to your kitchen and you agree with her about the wages, and she says she will stay. Then you must go to the police station and purchase for five pfennigs (about one cent) a white card, or blank, which has spaces for all sorts of information about the new "girl." You must write down her full name, where she came from, whether married or single, her trade, whether cook, chambermaid or waitress; her birthday and year, her nationality, her religion, her own home, and if married how many minor children she has, where they are and who their guardian is. The government always looks out well for the children and sees that they are provided for comfortably, this being the more necessary because many, perhaps most, servants are married women with typically large families. At the same time that this blank goes in the "girl" must also send a blank, reporting her change of place. Having done all this, you must see that the girl pays her regular fees to the insurance or death fund, so that she may not become a public charge in case of her death or disablement.

All this ceremony tends to make it difficult for a girl to move about, or for the master to discharge her with small cause. Should it be necessary at any time for the girl to leave there must be more dealings with the police. The householder now buys a green blank, or card, on which he reports with the same completeness of description the departure of his servant. And there must be no delay in any of these ceremonies, else the police, who have their fingers on every man, woman and child in Germany and know just where each individual should be at any given time, will begin making inquiries, and if you have not reported you are taken before the magistrate and fined.

All this tends to prevent the rapid circulation of servant girls so familiar to every American householder, in which the Claras follow the Maggies and the Katies follow the Claras in swift succession. Nor do the German "girls" expect such deference as these in America; they are industrious and quiet; they are willing to work for little or nothing, and to do any sort of disagreeable task, but, on the other hand, not so much is expected of them as in America, and their mistresses are perhaps more tolerant. It may be added, however, that the German "girl" has her regular Sunday soldier or policeman as well as the American girl; that is a problem which even the German government cannot solve.

Wind Belching

From the stomach and rumbling of the intestines is nature's signal from the overworked and weakened stomach. It is caused by indigestion, the stomach being deficient in those elements necessary to the proper digestion of the food. Semit Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, stops the belching of wind and digests the food properly. Your druggist has Semit Tablets. 10c, 25c, 50c.

BREATHING EXERCISES.

[London Globe.]

If during the coming winter the observant pedestrian should notice innumerable excited people striding through the streets with a stick across their backs and between their elbows he must not jump at the conclusion that London has suddenly lost its senses. For this form of exercise is part of a treatment which is now rapidly becoming popular—the cure for asthma, bronchitis and all the other pulmonary diseases which trouble and distress the dwellers in our foggy, smoke-laden cities. Hitherto the asthmatic person has kept indoors as often as possible, carefully shutting windows and doors and keeping a roaring fire blazing in the grate. Now he is bidden to fling his windows open, to sleep even with his windows open, and moreover, to keep in the open air as much as possible. But this is not all. He is taught that it is not important what he breathes as how he breathes. Breathing exercises, then, are part of the cure, and here not only the sufferer from bronchial catarrh is concerned, but even the woman of fashion anxious to maintain her good looks. For 15 minutes twice a day women of fashion, asthmatic patients, and indeed all the world, are bidden to stand out of doors, preferably in the sunshine, and, holding the chest up, to inhale slowly through the nose and then as quickly exhale the breath through the mouth. Of course, every one knows that it is through the nostrils he should inhale, and it is quite probable that many of humanity's illnesses are due to improper breathing, but at the same time it will be an almost superhuman feat to make mankind breathe through the nostrils.

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Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.

Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.

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In the fireplace is very comfortable these fall evenings. Now is the time to get your andirons and fenders. Call and look at our black irons, as serviceable as any and inexpensive.

W. K. COVELL,
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White Ash Coal,

(All sizes)

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FOR CASH.

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King and Snow Apples,

MALAGA AND TOKAYS AT

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TURQUOISES and PEARLS.

The most attractive and swellest designs in

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Electric Lighting.
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Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.
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Bass Ale.
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Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT and BELL REPAIRS

200 Thames Street.

Telephone 465.

PIANOS.

We are sole agents for Newport of the [illegible] following makes who are all too well known to need special mention:

Steinway,	Gabler
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Also the wonderful PIANOLA, the only [illegible] player attachment that is [illegible] and used by world renowned artists.

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BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

Thames Street

Important Notice!

As Tuesday is a legal holiday throughout the United States we will close our store at 10 o clock A. M.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
10 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

DROP in the PRICE of COAL.

We have today reduced the price of white ash coals 50c. per ton.

Perry Brothers.

FOR GARRETTSON.

Last and Enthusiastic Rally of the Campaign in His Honor.

Earnest Addresses in Advocacy of His Candidacy for Mayor.

The final rally of the campaign was that last evening in honor of the Republican candidate for mayor, Frederick P. Garrettson. It was a very successful demonstration; spontaneous, enthusiastic and encouraging. The street parade was participated in by fully 500 men, and along the route there were many evidences of an enthusiastic sympathy and support for the candidate. The meeting at Masonic hall was a complete success; there were no vacant seats and no lack of enthusiasm and the addresses, all by local speakers, were to the point. Mr. Garrettson stated his position in a straightforward, outspoken manner which won for him the most cordial expressions of approval, and the campaign closed as few mayoralty campaigns have closed in Newport, with a burst of enthusiasm that left no doubt in the minds of those at the meeting that there is an earnestness and heartiness among the supporters of Mr. Garrettson that means that if hard work will win him the mayoralty he will secure it.

The demonstration began on Washington square, where at 7 o'clock the Garrettson supporters began to assemble to participate in the parade. The two Newport bands gave concerts, alternating their selections, and there was a generous display of red fire, Roman candles and other fireworks. At 7:30 Chief Marshal William J. Cozzens and his assistants, Colonel Herbert Bliss acting as chief of staff and Captain Thomas S. Nason, Lieutenant H. G. Wilks, Lieutenant Charles E. Lawton, Frank G. Wilbar and others, had arranged the paraders in two battalions, each headed by a band, and in a short time the procession was started, moving over the following route: Broadway, Bull and Kay streets, Bellevue avenue, Bowery, Young, Thames, Touro and School streets, to Masonic hall. There was considerable illumination along the line and Bull street especially was brilliant with red fire and fireworks. The number of paraders increased as the march proceeded, until fully 500 were in line. Many of the men carried Japanese lanterns and there were numerous skirmishers with red fire sticks to give color and brilliancy to the parade.

On Washington square flags were flying over Mr. Garrettson's store, at Henry C. Stevens's and the Powhattan Cycle Club, and red fire was burned continuously until after the parade started.

On Broadway there was red fire at the George A. Weaver Company, N. T. Jackson's, Dowling Brothers & Connell's.

Bull street was a blaze of glory. At Godfrey Medici's, Henry Bull, Jr.'s, George C. and Ralph R. Barker's, George E. Vernon's, Thomas Stevens's, Mrs. Draper's, Dr. C. F. Barker's, George A. Weaver's and J. Neilson Howard's there was red fire. The Messrs. Barker and Dr. McClelland had flags displayed, others had lanterns and at several places there were a number of enthusiastic women, some waving flags and handkerchiefs and others setting off fireworks. Nearly every house was brilliantly lighted.

On Kay street at the Kay Street House and Mrs. French's there were displays of Japanese lanterns, at W. C. Townsend's, Dr. H. W. Gillett's there was red fire, and Dr. W. S. Sherman's and T. T. Bowler's houses were illuminated.

On Bellevue avenue G. A. Muenchinger, C. G. Muenchinger & Sons, the Muenchinger-King cottage, Hayward's and Fadden's burned red fire, and Cope Whitehouse displayed the Stars and Stripes.

In front of Mr. Garrettson's house on Mill street red fire was burned.

On Perry street ex-Mayor Powel's house was brilliantly illuminated and red fire was burned at the gate. Joshua Stacy's house was also brilliantly illuminated.

On Thames street George Roberts, Harry G. Harmett, C. M. Cole, Frank L. Powell, George E. Houghton, Burlingame & Carry, Simon Koschny, Herrmann, the T. Mumford Seabury Company, the Newport One Price Clothing Company, George H. Carr, the Republican Headquarters, the Model Clothing Company, the Red Men's Club, Landers & Son, T. M. Norman, J. H. Barney, Jr. & Co., Eugene Schreier and D. E. Young had displays. Mr. Schreier's house being lighted throughout and decorated with flags.

On Touro street R. G. Palmer and Herbert Bliss had flags and red fire. George P. Lawton had red fire in front of his stable and his house was brilliantly lighted. Marco A. Russo had his shop lighted.

On School street there was no red fire, but nearly every house was lighted from cellar to attic, including those of John S. Langley, the Misses Turner, George W. Tayer, the Children's Home, Rev. H. N. Jeter, C. P. Dowling, James H. Hammett and A. B. Keenan.

When the procession arrived at Masonic hall there was a good-sized gathering and the paraders filed in until every available seat was occupied. Others stood about the hall and others still were unable to gain admittance. As Mr. Garrettson entered he was greeted with three rousing cheers, and after the band had played a selection Mr. Clark Burdick called the meeting to order. There were on the platform Mr. Garrettson, Dr. Frederick Bradley, Hon. John P. Sanborn, Hon. William P. Sheffield, Jr., Clark Burdick, Angus McLeod, Andrew K. McMahon, Dr. M. P. Wheatland, Dr. H. W. Gillett, George E. Vernon, James H. Comstock, David B. Allen, William H. Hammett, Gardner S. Perry, William J. Cozzens, Charles P. D. Fayerweather, Frank L. Powell and John E. Seabury. The audience was a thoroughly representative one, and the many telling points of the speakers were vigorously applauded, every mention of Mr. Garrettson's name being the signal for vigorous cheering. It was an excellent meeting, devoted almost exclusively to the municipal campaign, and the enthusiasm was unquestionably heartfelt and sincere.

Dr. Frederick Bradley was introduced as the chairman of the evening and announced the speakers in a pleasing manner. He said: "I am sure that no one can stand here and look into the faces of so many men without being inspired. Every one here is a voter, or a representative of a voter (there were several women in the audience), and all are on the side of good government. We believe that it is for the best interest of the city of Newport that Mr. Garrettson shall be our next mayor. I am here only to start the ball rolling."

The speakers were Hon. John P. Sanborn, Hon. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., Charles E. Harvey and Clark Burdick. Each made a forcible address, dealing with the various phases of the municipal contest and urging the voters to stand firm for good government, declaring by their ballots for an intelligent, upright city government. Mr. Sanborn said we owe it to Mr. Garrettson, to the city and to ourselves to give the candidate for mayor a united and hearty support. Hearty work will elect him if we all labor with an earnest determination to succeed. Mr. Sanborn spoke of what the Republican party has done for the colored men and what the Democrats have not done for them, and asked the colored men what hope there is for the future from the party that has disfranchised them in the past. In Mr. Garrettson we have a worthy candidate, one who has been an active, progressive, energetic man, a successful business man, always foremost in every thing that is for the best interests of the city. His record is without a stain.

Colonel Sheffield spoke forcibly of the importance of the election throughout the country, and especially of the importance of the contest in Newport. The city ought, and it will if you do your duty, cast a large majority in favor of good government and a large part of this will be accomplished by electing as mayor Frederick P. Garrettson, a man well fitted to perform the duties and who will reflect credit upon our city. The errors in city government are not so much in the individuals as in the powers which control them, and in Newport we have had a very undesirable example of what the powers behind the throne can do. Let us elect a mayor in whose integrity we have confidence, a man who will do his whole duty, not only for the party but for the whole city. Such a mayor needs the support of men in the City Council who are friendly and who will carry out his policy, and therefore it is essential to elect only such men as aldermen and councilmen. If a man is a sound business man, energetic and honest, he will attend to the duties of mayor as he does to those of his own business. The mayor can aid the city in many ways, and Mr. Garrettson has the qualifications necessary to make him useful and beneficial to the city.

Mr. Charles E. Harvey was called upon as a man who knows all about politics. He responded in a stirring address, claiming that he knew very little about politics, but telling the audience many things that the city committee has to do and why it needs the assistance of many volunteer workers to carry candidates to victory.

Mr. Clark Burdick was called upon as one of the younger Republicans, and made a hit by addressing the audience as "Gentlemen of the jury." He spoke forcibly and earnestly, and held his auditors to the close.

The final address of the evening was made by Mr. Garrettson, who spoke earnestly and frankly, stating clearly his position in the mayoralty canvass. He said: "I do not want any man to vote for me because he is my personal friend, but because he expects me, if elected, to be a servant of the people. It will be my duty, as mayor, to uphold the integrity of the Republican party, the city and the state. If I am elected I do not propose to be led by any man, but to be guided only by my conscience. I recognize no color, but solely the citizenship of this country. The government of the city is that of a business corporation and should be conducted on business principles. A man who is not strict and honest in politics cannot be strict and honest in his private business. We should be united in pushing Newport in every way. The first thing we should do is to organize a first-class board of health. We cannot afford to dicker with life and health. I believe in plain speaking. It is my purpose, if elected, to speak right out from the shoulder, and not stab a man in the back." Mr. Garrettson then thanked the audience for its cordial reception and promise of support, and urged all to work for the cause of good government.

Chairman Bradley then said that Newport expects every man to do his duty, and closed the meeting by proposing three more cheers for Mr. Garrettson, and the meeting ended as it had begun, with ringing cheers for the mayoralty candidate.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of the News:

Sir: The undersigned does hereby gratefully report that the subscription received by me for the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Corne street, up to date amounts to $620. The expenses are as follows:

Printing, Papers, Books,	$87.97
Postage, Despatches, Express,	75.80
Traveling Expenses,	111.45
Total,	$305.22
Balance, turned over to the Mission Board and the Congregation,	$314.78

The minimum direct sacrifices made by me personally in leaving my previous charge for the sake of this work amount to $700.

While we as a church have met with some success, yet we confess that we are powerless to go forward unless the good people of Newport and elsewhere will lend us an immediate helping hand.

Respectfully submitted to the public,
C. J. A. HOLMGREN.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1900.

A NEWPORT SCULPTOR.

Critical Estimate of the Work of Hendrick Christian Andersen.

[Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, in the Century.]

I wish that the little "Daughter of the Concierge" could show us more than her profile. Of course she ought not to turn her head; that would disturb the childish dignity of the pose. But when we see her as the artist made her—not in a picture, but in a colored terra-cotta bust—and look at her from different points of view, we appreciate even her pose more fully. No other could have been as characteristic. The proud demureness, the naive self-possession, shown by the way in which the head is poised on the slender neck and sloping shoulders, speak also from the drooping eyelids, from the serious mouth compressed beneath the long upper lip. And the quaint costume does not seem a wilful device to increase picturesqueness. It seems an appropriate setting for a definite and peculiar little personality.

It is this personality that first attracts us when we see the bust, and gives it a lasting, growing interest like that of a living human head. Naturally we delight in the skill that could thus vitalize a bit of clay; but the sculptor's result seems more important than his method, and the chief element is the charm of the result in the expression of character.

Mr. Andersen was very young—he had just begun his studies in Paris—when he made this portrait of the daughter of his concierge. Very different are some of his most recent works—the colossal equestrian statue, and two large groups, each of two nude figures, called "Serenity" and "Fellowship." If we know these we understand that idealistic art chiefly attracts him; but for this very reason his portraits, beginning with the bust of the strange little French girl, are doubly interesting. They show that he possesses that keen love for the real, for prosaic and personal natural facts, which alone can give truth and vitality to idealistic work; and, on the other hand, they prove that his idealism is genuine, because, while faithful as portraits, they are not mere bald, photographic transcripts from life.

All Mr. Andersen's works, of whatever kind, tell us that his main concern is the expression of character. He does not fall into an error too common among modern artists and identify character with physical ugliness or eccentricity; but he does not think, with the great bulk of the modern public, that an insipid, meaningless portrayal of academically correct forms and features can have artistic value. He knows that art can draw beauty of some sort from almost any source, but he believes that to reach its highest level it must appeal as strongly as possible to both the mind and the eye. To quote some of his own words the noblest art is that which "most successfully unites physical and mental nobility." A sculptor should "symbolize the finest qualities of the human form," should infuse the shapes he creates with "the highest intellectual expressiveness of which they are capable." Even in portraiture he cannot use his chances well unless he perceives, interprets and accentuates the best that the model offers. And in idealistic work his opportunities are limited only by his own power to conceive fine ideals and to realize them clearly. To cultivate this power he must be sympathetically alive to every mental and physical impression he receives from the world around him, studying each and all with his intelligence as well as his eyesight, and searching for those worthy of artistic record. He must feel, Mr. Andersen says, that "a head is not interesting in itself, but only in so far as it interprets interesting qualities, that a form is not fine unless it reaches or approaches some ideal that will elevate as well as animate the mind that perceives it."

I need hardly explain that a sculptor who looks at his art from this point of view does not value technical brilliancy for its own sake. He knows that nothing can be well expressed in any art unless its language has been mastered, and that beautiful conceptions need to be elucidated by beautiful workmanship. But the handiwork, the technical style, is merely the voice of an idea. It is not valuable in itself; its excellence, its charm, depend in every case upon its fitness to reveal the special characteristics that the artist wished to show.

I cannot speak, as I should like to, about the technical methods Mr. Andersen has employed, or dwell upon the love for color—common among sculptors of earlier times, but rare today—that has led him to experiment with many materials. I cannot praise as they deserve the drawings which show that in studying to be a sculptor he did not think it wise to confine himself to a sculptor's tools, but will merely add that we do not very often find a young artist who is determined to work with mind and heart as well as with eyes and fingers, to speak to the intellect and the higher emotions as well as to the physical sense. One who does cherish these desires, and who has studied long and hard to fit himself to realize them, deserves the sympathetic attention of all who care for the higher forms of art.

Hendrick Christian Andersen was born in 1872, in the town of Bergen, Norway. While he was still very young his family came to America and settled at Newport, R. I. His efforts to educate himself in art took him first to Boston, and then to Paris (where he worked in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and in other schools), to Florence, Rome and Naples. A year ago he returned to America and opened a studio in New York.

Mr. Andersen's most conspicuous works—his equestrian statue and the two groups called "Serenity" and "Fellowship"—were executed in Rome. All are intended for casting in bronze, but only the "Serenity" has yet been seen in this form. It was shown during the spring of 1900 at the annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists in New York, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum, where it will probably be seen when the new wing of the building is finished. In the same collection were busts, both in marble, of Mrs. Howe and Miss Brice; also a bust in terra-cotta of a young Italian, and one in bronze of Mr. Andersen's brother.

European diplomats in Washington are interested in the passage of battleship Kentucky through European waters. The Kentucky will be the first American battleship which has ever been across the Atlantic. When the Oregon and Iowa left, the one for the Asiatic and the other for the Pacific station, they steamed around the Horn. The orders given to the Kentucky required her to go through the Suez canal. She is expected to arrive at Gibraltar in a few days, and will probably find there gunboat Wilmington, which has left Teneriffe for that point. It has been suggested that the new Kentucky might drop into a Turkish port, in the hope that the moral effect of her presence would cause the sultan to pay the indemnity which this government has demanded at frequent intervals for the last six months.

SOMETHING ABOUT SOVEREIGNS.

The Seventy-Six Rulers of the World, and Their Incomes.

[Washington Star].

Seventy-four men and two women divide among themselves the governments of the world. In other words, there are 76 rulers. Of these 22 govern as presidents, 15 as kings, 11 as dukes and grand dukes, six as emperors, five as princes and five as sultans. There are two khans, of Baluchistan and of Khiva; two ameers, of Afghanistan and of Bokhara; two queens, Queen Victoria and Queen Wilhelmina; one khedive of Egypt; one shah of Persia; one bey, of Tunis; one mikado, of Japan; one maharaja, of Nepaul, and one raja, of Sarawak. Of these august potentates Queen Victoria and her grandson, William II of Germany, are the only ones who sport two titles—the one queen and empress, the other emperor and king.

The most venerable of these rulers is Sidi Ali Pasha, bey of Tunis, born in 1817, while the youngest head of a nation is Wilhelmina of Holland, born in 1880, the young King of Spain not yet being seated on his ancestral throne. In the spring and summer seasons one third of the birthdays of these potentates occur, April, May and August being the particularly favored months.

When it comes to civil lists the Emperor of Russia, who is said to be the richest man in the world, can show the largest bank account, $12,000,000 being his yearly income. This is no more, however, than some good citizens of our republic have as their income.

Seven other sovereigns have incomes reaching the million figure—the Sultan of Turkey, who has $10,000,000; the Emperor of Austria, who has $3,875,000; Emperor William of Germany, $3,852,770; the King of Italy, $2,858,000; the Queen of England, $1,925,000; the King of Bavaria, $1,412,000, and the King of Spain, $1,400,000. The King of Spain, however, has an additional $600,000 for his family, and the King of Italy must deduct from his millions $180,000 for his family.

The one who obtains the bulk of his income in the most original manner is the Sultan of Sulu, who raises it by fines. He has men whose business it is to watch his subjects who are making money, and as soon as a man gets something ahead he is charged with some crime, and the result is a fine. If a man has amassed $500, for example, he is accused of some crime, and to save himself from prison or death must pay a fine of $1,000. The crown prince is often sent out to collect the fines. From the rent of lands he receives $5,000 a year, and the United States adds $3,000 in silver to the royal treasury yearly.

The monarch who stands last on the list as regards his income is King Malietoa Tanu of Samoa. He ekes out an existence on the paltry sum of $150 a month, or less than $2,000 a year. The salary paid to his predecessor for upholding the dignity of the Samoan throne was $50 a month, and with this sum he was well satisfied. When the new king, a year ago, came to draw his first month's salary he struck for $150, and got it—after going to law about it. The cashier of the treasury, which is now controlled by the consuls of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, at first refused to pay the amount demanded. The fact that the king is drawing such a large salary is a source of gratification to his adherents, who expect him to wear a clean calico shirt every day at least, on account of his new accumulation of wealth.

AN EXCELLENT OPENING PERFORMANCE.

The Morrison Comedy Company opened its week's engagement at the Opera House last evening before a large audience, which was evidently well pleased with the company and the performance. The play was "The Princess of Patches," by Mark E. Swan, and gave the members of the company a good opportunity to show their capabilities, and they were all well cast. Allie Gerard had a pleasing part as Selma Silverthorne, called "The Princess of Patches," and at once became a popular favorite. Eugene Powers also had a congenial part as Waggles, a philosopher in rags, and his announcement of the play for tonight was a very clever piece of business. Hal Clarendon as Judd was one of the best actors of the evening and good work was done by Minnie Milne, Kathleen Kinsella, Marion Holcomb, Bert Walter, Will E. Sheerer and Frederick Murray.

The specialties were excellent especially the wonder work by Smetaro, the Japanese magician, and his wife. This will be made the curtain raiser during the week and will be well worth going early to see. The songs by Bert Walter and Miss Mabel Leslie were pleasing.

MATE BARTLEY SURPRISED.

Mate William D. Bartley, who is to leave tonight for his new post of duty at the naval Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn, was surprised last evening. With his family he had been invited to take tea with Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Chandler, and later there gathered a company of members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church which filled to overflowing the double parlors of the parsonage. At a fitting opportunity, Rev. Mr. Chandler addressed Mr. Bartley, referring to his long connection and faithful service in the church, to the affection in which he is held by all its members, and to their deep regret at his departure. In conclusion he presented him, as an added bond of union with the church, a handsome gold chain with an Epworth League badge in the form of a pendant. Mr. Bartley was genuinely surprised and deeply touched, but responded feelingly in words of gratitude for the kindness of his friends and regret that the time for separation had come.

Rev. Mr. Chandler then called in turn upon Hon. J. W. Horton, superintendent of the Sunday School; Mr. B. F. Thurston, representing the official board; Mr. Herbert Wilson, president of the Epworth League, and Chaplain W. G. Cassard of the Naval Training Station, and each spoke briefly in appreciation of the character and work of Mr. Bartley, and the loss which must come to the Training Station, to the church and to the community through his transfer from the city. A hymn was sung and an hour spent in a social way before the company separated.

When Mate Bartley left the Training Station yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of his long service, there were no formalities. But on the hill outside his office he found assembled practically the entire force of the Station, who gave rousing cheers in honor of him who had been a friend to every boy and man among them, and to long lines of others who had preceded them during nearly a score of years past.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB OFFICERS.

A matter of much interest to the New York Yacht Club members is the probable officers of the club for the coming year. Unless some big changes are made the flag officers will be the same next year as now—Commodore Ledyard, Vice Commodore Belmont and Rear Commodore Robinson; also the regatta committee will be headed as usual by former Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, and Mr. Chester Griswold will consent to serve again, but W. Butler Duncan may retire, as he will want to be on one of the racing boats.

The preliminary work of moving into the new clubhouse on Forty-fourth street will be commenced in a short time. The club's great collection of models will be transferred about December 1. Then the records and the library will go, and finally the furniture that may be utilized in the new building. Chairman Harrison B. Moore of the house committee and his associates will make the last night in the old clubhouse memorable by a smoker and musical entertainment.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

There was a good-sized audience present at the Methodist Episcopal church last evening, to listen to the concert by the Jeter family of Newport. At the close of the entertainment most of the audience went below to the vestry, where ice cream and cake were served. The proceeds are to go towards furnishing a new heater for the church.

Mrs. Herbert Smith and her son are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Abram A. Brown.

Miss Hattie Brown, who has been spending a week with Mrs. George Newton in Providence, has returned home.

Miss Lillian Smith is visiting Mrs. Levi Dowley in Hyde Park, Mass.

Mr. Ashton Barker, who has had a very bad ulcerated throat, is slowly improving, having sat up yesterday for the first time in several days.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church are arranging for a bazaar to take place early in December.

At the regular meeting of Aquidneck Grange Thursday a program consisting of stories of travel and adventure, to be read by the members, is anticipated. Music will also furnish part of the entertainment.

THE KORTRIGHT ESTATE.

Led by her love for her dead husband, whose mind was gone and whose heart had turned from her before his end came, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has surrendered a fortune. She has withdrawn her objection to the probate of her husband's will, though she believed her case to be impregnable, and the golden-haired girl over whose guardianship the Kortrights battled in court becomes an heiress. Mrs. Kortright withdraws in order that the court may not declare that the child's father died insane.

Gouverneur Kortright made two wills. He executed the first in May, 1891, giving to his second wife, Mrs. E. Therese Kortright, whom he had just married, his entire fortune. His mind became affected two years later, and his affection was gradually drawn away from his wife.

He made a second will in 1898, giving his fortune to Alice Gouverneur Kortright, his daughter by his first wife. Mr. Kortright died in a sanitarium in Flushing, Long Island, last April, and on the ground of his insanity and alleging subjection to undue influence his wife contested the second will.

Through Delancey Nicoll, her attorney, Mrs. Kortright has withdrawn her opposition, and Surrogate Thomas said that the will is to be admitted to probate. It gives little Alice, who is nine years old and lives with her maternal aunts, a fortune of at least $250,000.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, at the residence of L. D. Tallman

IN PORTSMOUTH,

Tuesday, November 13, 1900,

At 10:30 (if fair, if not the first fair day), the household furniture of Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore, consisting of one Parlor Set, one Sitting Room Set, 4 nice Rocking Chairs, 1 Extension Table, Dining-Room Chairs, Sitting Room Chairs, 2 Marble Tables, Hat Stand, Parlor Stove, 2 Chamber Sets, 2 Spring Beds, 2 Mattresses, 2 Centre Tables, 1 Oil Stove, Hanging Lamps, Cooking Utensils and other articles too numerous to mention.

L. D. TALLMAN, Auctioneer.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock

Executor's Sale of Furniture, etc.,

From the estate of the late Harriet N. Pond (removed to hall),

Swell-Front Sideboards, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, one Safe, Table China, Toilet Ware, Fire Irons, Crockery, Bedding, etc.

By order ERNEST G. STEDMAN, Executor.

At same sale, elegant pieces of Dresden China, Silk Cushions and Curtains, Louis XV. Andirons, Empire Sphinx Andirons, Marble Clock, lot Minton and Sevres China, Oil Paintings, Madonna on Ivory, Liquor Set, and a large lot of Bric-a-Brac.

Inspection on Wednesday.

Auction Sale.

Will be sold at public auction Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 10:30 (if fair, if not the first fair day), at the homestead farm of William F. Carr, in Portsmouth, 2 Cows, 7 tons Hay, 1 stack of Oats, 4 stacks Corn Fodder, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Carryall, 1 Sleigh, 20 Hens, 1 Plows, 2 Cultivators, 1 large Winnowing Sheet, 2 Ox Chains, 2 Single Harnesses, 1 Double Harness, Horse Rake, Mowing Machine, 20 Bushels of Barley, 2 Corn Shellers, 1 Feather Bed, lot of Old-Fashioned Furniture, 1 Grindstone, 1 Harrow and other farming tools.

L. D. TALLMAN, Auctioneer.

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